

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1754.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>I. A New Voyage to the Island of Ceylon.<br/>             II. The Citizens Rural Retreats.<br/>             III. Highland Huts described.<br/>             IV. Isle Tercera, St. Helena, and St. Maurice.<br/>             V. Importance of the Clergy's Character.<br/>             VI. Description of Carmarthenshire.<br/>             VII. Effects of Acids on mineral Substances.<br/>             VIII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Cn. Cornelius Cethegus, L. Valerius Flaccus, and Cæso Fabius, in relation to the Management of the late Lottery.<br/>             IX. How to make Tincture of Roses.<br/>             X. To make fulminating Powder.<br/>             XI. To make artificial Lightnings.<br/>             XII. Snuff-taking satirized.<br/>             XIII. Trade of Brandenburg.<br/>             XIV. Sheep Sheering in the Ardennes.<br/>             XV. SUMMARY of the last Session of last Parliament.<br/>             XVI. Dreadful Precipices in the Highlands.<br/>             XVII. Electrical Experiments.<br/>             XVIII. Mathematical Questions.</p> | <p>XIX. A Description of Batavia.<br/>             XX. Remarks on a new Tragedy.<br/>             XXI. Prevalence of Luxury.<br/>             XXII. The modern Club.<br/>             XXIII. Action between the English and French in America.<br/>             XXIV. Remarkable and terrible Effects of a Thunder-Storm.<br/>             XXV. POETRY: Verses from the World, and from the Gray's-Inn Journal; Silvia and the Robin-red breast; to Silvia dis-oblinded; to make Currant Jelly; Love of Fame; Songs; Epigrams; Song set to Musick, &amp;c.<br/>             XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Bridge Committee; Broad Wheels; Sessions at the Old Bailey; remarkable Trials, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.<br/>             XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.<br/>             XXVIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.<br/>             XXIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.<br/>             XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.<br/>             XXXI. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
|---|--|

With a new and accurate MAP of CARMARTHENSHIRE, and a beautiful VIEW of BATAVIA in the EAST-INDIES, on a Quarto COPPER-PLATE.

MULTUM IN PARVO.


LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.  
 BANK India South Sea South Sea and 1/2 p. Cent. S. S. An. 3 p. Cent. Ind. Bonds B. Cir. p. Wind at Weather 1 Bill of Mortality from

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>V</b> OYAGE of a Dutch gentleman to the island of Ceylon	387	Proceedings in relation to the late lottery	413
An account of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores, and of Angria, its capital	ibid.	Resolutions on that affair	413, 414
St. Helena described	387 D, 388	Remarkable and terrible effects of a thunder-storm	414—416
A terrible shipwreck	388	Two mathematical questions	416
St. Maurice, a desolate island, to which some of the crew escaped, and what passed there	388, 389	A description of Batavia in the East-Indies	ibid. E.
Londoners rural retreats, from the Connoisseur	389	Electrical experiments	417
A citizen's country box or seat humorously described	390	A turkey killed by electricity	418
Importance of a clergyman's character	391	The manner of sheering sheep in the Ardenness	ibid.
A Description of Carmarthenshire in South-Wales	391, 392	Of curing distempers in sheep	419
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	393—402	Encomium on the Connoisseur	ibid.
DEBATE with regard to an inquiry into the management of the last lottery	ibid.	Action between the English and French in Virginia	419
SPEECH of Cn. Cornelius Cethegus, for an inquiry	393	Articles of capitulation between them	420
SPEECH of L. Valerius Flaccus against it	395	A modern club, from the World	421
SPEECH of Cæso Fabius in favour of it	399	POETRY. The sex, a new song set to musick	422
A two days journey in the Highlands of Scotland, continued	402—405	A new country dance	423
Highland inns or huts described	402, 403	Song for Ranelagh	ibid.
Dreadful precipices in the Highlands	404	Verses from the World	ibid.
Snuff-taking satirized in the Connoisseur	405	Verses from the Gray's-Inn Journal	424
Snuff an enemy to the ladies	406	To make currant jelly	ibid.
An account of the trade of the marquissate of Brandenburg	406	Silvia and the robin-red-breast	ibid.
Its products and manufactures	407	Love of fame universal	ibid.
Remarks on a new tragedy	ibid. E. 408	Epigrams	425
A soliloquy from it	409	A song, to the tune of Bally Spelling	ibid.
Prevalence and bad effects of luxury	ibid.	To Silvia disoblighd	ibid.
Luxury in apprentices, &c. reprov'd	410	Extract from the epistles on happiness	ibid.
Extract from a new course of chemistry	ibid. F.	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	426
Different kinds of earths and stones, and the effects of acids on mineral substances	411	Earthquake	ibid.
Receipt for making tincture of roses	ibid. C.	A case by the late bishop of Cloyne	ibid.
—— for making fulminating powder	ibid. E.	To preserve the face from pitting with the small-pox	ibid.
—— for making artificial lightnings	412	Broad-wheels advantageous	ibid.
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of last parliament	412—414	A remarkable trial	427
		Bridge committee	ibid.
		Sessions at the Old-Bailey	ibid.
		Persons convicted for the Dublin scheme	ibid.
		Sheriffs sworn in	ibid.
		New lord-mayor elected	ibid.
		Marriages and births	427, 428
		Deaths	428
		Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
		Promotions civil and military	429
		Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
		Account of plays acted	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	430
		A catalogue of books	431
		Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	432
		Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*Some essays on curious subjects, which were omitted this month for want of room, shall be in our next. We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us the Latin paraphrase of Psal. 104, which shall then also have a place. The letter signed T. C. shall have due regard paid to it.*

 Receipts for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Paternoster-Row.



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
SEPTEMBER, 1754.

*A New Voyage of a Dutch Gentleman to the  
Island of CEYLON.*



**B**EING desirous of visit-  
ing several parts of the  
East-Indies, I embarked  
at Amsterdam, July 11,  
1747, in one of the com-  
pany's ships; nothing oc-  
curred worthy of notice  
till we reached the 37th  
degree of latitude, and within sight of the  
Azores; here a hard gale of wind render-  
ed it adviseable to make for one of those  
islands, and accordingly in the evening  
it was our good fortune to get safely into  
the harbour of Angria, in the island of  
Tercera.

Tercera is the principal island of the  
Azores, being near 26 leagues in circum-  
ference, its coast lofty, and in many places  
so steep, that, with the strong batteries  
built by the Portugueze, where it is ac-  
cessible, the taking of it would be a work  
of difficulty; the only shelter for ships  
in this island is directly opposite to its  
capital, called Angria, the harbour of  
which, from its figure, is called Angria-  
half moon; the two points of this half  
moon are formed by two mountains,  
which project so far into the sea, that  
at first they appear like two small islands,  
and are of such a height, that from their  
crest, there is, in all weathers, a prospect of  
10 or 12 leagues towards the sea, and  
even of above 15 in a clear calm day.

The cathedral of Angria is very fine;  
here a bishop, a governor, and the coun-  
cil of all the islands, reside. About three  
leagues off is another town called Praya,  
or Coast-Town, because lying near the  
coast, but such a one as no ships can  
come near; thus it has no manner of  
trade, is very thin of inhabitants, tho'  
well built and walled; its inhabitants  
live upon the products of the island, which  
is very pleasant and fruitful, especially  
September, 1754.

in corn; little wine is made here, as not  
keeping; but for those who can purchase  
it, there is no want of Madeira and Ca-  
nary.

The beeves here are excellent, and  
no part of Europe affords larger, their  
horns also are very large and long, but,  
what is much more extraordinary, every  
one has its name, as our dogs; so docile  
and familiar are these beasts, that if, in  
a herd of 1000 the master calls one by its  
name it immediately comes running up to  
him.

This island produces excellent timber;  
and cedar is so common, that, besides  
carriages, it is also used for fuel; here  
are also several warm springs, of good  
effect in different distempers; and some  
hot enough to dress eggs.

The chief commerce in the island of  
Tercera consists in its great quantity of  
woods; the Spanish and Portugueze East-  
India, Brazil, Cape de Verd, and Guinea  
fleets, put in here for refreshments, and  
purchase, at a very low rate, the products  
both of this and the neighbouring islands.

The weather being settled, and the  
wind offering, at the end of six days, we  
continued our voyage, as far as the 16th  
degree of south latitude; but whilst we  
were anticipating the pleasures of the  
Cape of Good Hope, a violent storm  
drove us away to the island of St. Helena.

The island of St. Helena lies in 16 deg.  
14 min. S. latitude, 550 leagues from the  
Cape of Good Hope, 500 from Brazil,  
and 350 from Augusta, which is the near-  
est land to it: The circumference of this  
island is about 7 leagues, and being co-  
vered with lofty mountains and rocks,  
may be discerned 40 leagues off: It is  
matter of surprize to see in the middle  
of the ocean such a small island, and at  
such a distance from the continent, and  
surrounded with a sea of that depth, that  
it is some difficulty to find good an-  
chorage. A misfortune of the Portugueze

occasioned the discovery of this island; one of the unwieldy carracks stranding there, and of the wreck they devoutly built a chapel, which tho' long since ruined, is still remembered in the name of the finest valley in the whole island; they likewise, from a most generous humanity, planted the country with lemons, pomegranates, and oranges, and left goats and pigs, partridges, pigeons and peacocks, that the increase of them might afford a perpetual relief to ships driven thither: One man chose to remain there, and his chief employment was to kill goats, in order to sell the skins to any ship that should put in; but some Portuguese afterwards carried off this trading hermit, as they afterwards did some negro slaves, who had settled themselves in the mountains. This island at present belongs to the English, who, having a strong fort well provided, there is little appearance of any other nation molesting them; tho' there was formerly a contest between the English and Dutch concerning the possession of this island, the English treat the latter with the most engaging probity and kindness, and whenever any of their ships put in there, they are welcome, as we have experienced, to whatever they want, without any of the exactions too usual in such cases.

We had easy weather betwixt this place and the Cape of Good Hope; here we made ourselves amends for our former disappointment. But not many days after we had left this delightful place, in about 20 degrees S. latitude, we met with a tempest, which obliged us to give up our ship to the waves; what made the matter worse, was a leak in our ship, and tho' our fellows laboured stoutly at the pumps, the water gained upon us, so that there was no hopes of saving the ship, and all the chance we had for our lives, was in taking to our boats. (I must own that here I had a qualm, whether curiosity was a sufficient warrant, for exposing one's self to dangers?) We soon had our yawl along side; but it was as quickly filled; and some fearing they should be left in the ship, threw themselves overboard to get into it, and thus were drowned; we who had kept to the ship, after many efforts, launched the long boat; 150 of us were immediately in it; some of the crew endeavoured to swim to us, but being already too many, we were under the dismal necessity of seeing them sink before our eyes.

We were not above a musket-shot from the ship, when it went down. We saw the yawl some time after, but there ran such a sea, that there was no possibility

of assisting them, and they met with the same fate as those in the ship; we continued pulling at the oar all the following night, when the morning shewing us no land, the captain signified to us, that without some method of keeping off the sea from breaking into the boat, we should go the same way as our comrades; accordingly he ordered cask hoops to be nailed at two foot distance about the stern of the boat, and a covering of canvas to be nailed to the boat's sides; this proved a good shift; we also contrived a little sail, an oar serving us for a mast.

With these assistances we were in hopes of reaching the coast, tho' by calculation we had above 50 leagues to the island of Saint Maurice; the day following it was resolved among the officers to throw 40 men overboard in order to lighten the boat; but, favour and affection occasioning some disputes, only 13 whom no body cared for, were the victims.

The sea began to settle, and the wind fair, but we were without any thing of food or drink; five had died of hunger three days after our misfortune; the fifth day in the morning we had sight of the island of Saint Maurice, and landed there in the evening. Nothing ever went down more delicious than the water of a neighbouring spring; but we were all extremely feeble; the next morning having consulted on measures for procuring food, it was resolved to divide into parties and go upon the look-out. We found along the shore some crabs and other shell-fish, which went down raw as they were.

Our next care was about a place for shelter; we had the good fortune to meet with a cavern within a rock, where 200 men could be at their ease: The next day parties went out in quest of provisions; we perceived there was fish in abundance, but we were without hooks or lines; at the river's mouth we made shift to catch a great many very fine flat fish of different kinds, and some with a nail drove into the end of a stick and sharpened at the end; we also met with some turtles and oysters; yet it was with reluctance we eat them, sensible that our health must suffer by such food; however it was not long before we supplied the want of bread with the tops of palm-trees, and one of our men providentially having a pistol in his pocket, we after many trials kindled some dry moss. There is no expressing our extasies on this occasion; we lighted fires in several places, that this precious element might not fail us.

Thus provided with the chief necessities of life, we began to be easier under our

our disaster, tho' we concluded here we should end our days, this place being seldom or never touched at by any shipping. Under this resigned despair, about the end of six months, as we were walking along the shore, one of our men giving a sudden spring for joy, cried out, a ship standing in; as soon as we saw it come to an anchor, we made a signal with a shirt at the end of a pole, and it was not long before their pinnace came on shore; we gave them an account of our shipwreck, and how Providence had brought us to that island and hitherto subsisted us, intreating that they would take some of us on board with them: They answered they would lay our misfortune before the captain, but it was more than they could answer, to take any on board without order; accordingly they returned to their ship, and the captain immediately sent them back with another boat to fetch us on board.

After confirming to the captain what we had related to his people, we desired he would furnish us with two pots, some knives, a hatchet, a musquet, powder and ball, some linen, needles, and thread; a little pepper, ginger, and some medicines. The captain behaved with great humanity, telling us, if we were for staying in the island, we should want for nothing he had, otherwise he would take all our company on board, and land us at Ceylon; we closed with the last offer, and went on shore to bring off the rest of our companions; but such an unaccountable humour prevailed, that only 24 would go with the captain, all the others chose to remain amidst the inconveniences of a desert island; the captain however supplied them with abundance of necessaries, and we who were for going with him, very affectionately took our leave of the others, and returned on board; the next day the ship sailed for Ceylon: However, they who remained in the island seemed at last to have chosen the good part, being not long after taken up by a homeward bound Dutch Indiaman, in which they arrived safe at Amsterdam.

[To be concluded in our next.]

*There is such a Vein of Humour in the CONNOISSEUR of Sept. 12, that we have thought fit to give it our Readers entire, as follows.*

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

I REMEMBER to have seen a little French novel giving an account of a citizen of Paris making an excursion into the country. He imagines himself about to undertake a long voyage to some strange region, where the natives were

as different from the inhabitants of his own city as the most distant nations. He accordingly takes boat, and is landed at a village about a league from the capital. When he is set on shore, he is amazed to find the people talk the same language, wear the same dress, and use the same customs with himself. He who had spent his life within the sight of Pont Neuf, looked upon every one who lived out of Paris as a foreigner; and tho' the utmost extent of his travels was not three miles, he was as much surprized, as he would have been to meet with a colony of Frenchmen on the Terra Incognita.

Most of our late novels, are, with some little variation of circumstances, borrowed from the French: But if we should endeavour to adapt the novel I have been speaking of to a citizen of London, the humour of the whole piece would evaporate, and the fiction become unnatural and improbable. A London tradesman is as well acquainted with Turnham-Green or Kentish-Town as Fleet street or Cheapside, and talks as familiarly of Richmond or Hampton-Court as of the 'Change or the Custom-House. In your late paper on the amusements of Sunday you have set forth in what manner our citizens pass that day, which most of them devote to the country: But I wish you had been more particular in your descriptions of those elegant rural mansions, which at once shew the opulence and the taste of our principal merchants, mechanicks, and artificers.

In these dusty retreats, where the want of London smoke is supplied by the smoke of Virginia tobacco, our chief citizens are accustomed to pass the end and the beginning of every week. Their boxes (as they are modestly called) are generally built in a row, to resemble as much as possible the streets in London. Those edifices which stand single and at a distance from the road, have always a summer-house at the end of a small garden; which being erected upon a wall adjoining to the highway commands a view of every carriage, and gives the owner an opportunity of displaying his best wig to every passenger. A little artificial fountain, spouting water sometimes to the amazing height of four feet, and in which frogs supply the want of fishes, is one of the most exquisite ornaments in these gardens. There are besides (if the spot of ground allows sufficient space for them) very curious statues of Harlequin, Scaramouch, Pierrot, and Columbine, which serve to remind their wives and daughters of what they have seen at the play-house.

I went last Sunday, in compliance with a most pressing invitation from a friend, to spend the whole day with him at one of these little seats, which he had fitted up for his retirement once a week from business. It is pleasantly situated about three miles from London, on the side of a publick road, from which it is separated by a dry ditch, over which is a little bridge consisting of two narrow planks, leading to the house. The hedge on the other side the road cuts off all prospect whatsoever, except from the garrets, from whence indeed you have a beautiful vista of two men hanging in chains on Kennington-Common, with a distant view of St. Paul's cupola enveloped in a cloud of smoke. I set out on my visit betimes in the morning, accompanied with my friend's book-keeper, who was my guide, and carried over with him the London-Evening Post, his mistress's hoop, and a dozen of pipes, which they were afraid to trust in the chair. When I came to the end of my walk, I found my friend sitting at the door in a black velvet cap, smoking his morning pipe. He welcomed me into the country, and after having made me observe the turnpike on my left, and the Golden Wheat-sheaf on my right, he conducted me into his house, where I was received by his lady, who made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a dishabille.

The hall (for so I was taught to call it) had its white wall almost hid by a curious collection of prints and paintings. On one side was a large map of London, a plan and elevation of the Mansion-House, with several lesser views of the publick buildings and halls; on the other was the Death of the Stag by the happy pencil of Mr. Henry Overton, finely coloured: close by the parlour door there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red roccelo and an amber-headed cane. When I had declared all this to be mighty pretty, I was shewn into the parlour, and was presently asked, who that was over the chimney-piece. I pronounced it to be a very striking likeness of my friend, who was drawn bolt-upright in a full-bottomed perriwig, a laced cravat, with the fringed ends appearing thro' a button-hole, a black livery-gown, a snuff-coloured velvet coat, with gold buttons, a red velvet waistcoat trimmed with gold, one hand stuck in the bosom of his shirt, and the other holding out a letter with the superscription—*To Mr. — Common-Council Man of Faringdon Ward Without*. My eyes were then directed to another figure in a scarlet gown, who I was in-

formed was my friend's wife's great great uncle, and had been sheriff and knighted in the reign of king James I. Madam herself filled up a pannel on the opposite side, in the habit of a shepherdess, smelling to a nosegay, and stroking a ram with gilt horns.

A I was then invited by my friend to see what he was pleased to call his garden, which was nothing more than a yard about 20 feet in length, and contained about a dozen little pots ranged on each side with lilies and coxcombs, supported by some old laths painted green, with bowls of tobacco-pipes on their tops. At the end of this garden he bade me take notice of a little square building surrounded with filleroy, which he told me an alderman of great taste had turned into a temple, by erecting some battlements and spires of painted wood on the front of it; but concluded with an hint, that I might retire to it upon occasion.

C After dinner, when my friend had finished his pipe, he proposed taking a walk, that we might enjoy a little of the country; so I was obliged to trudge along the foot-path by the road-side, while my friend went puffing and blowing, with his hat in his hand, and his wig half off his head. At last I told him it was time for me to return home, when he insisted on going with me as far as the half-way house, to drink a decanter of stingo before we parted. We here fell into company with a brother liveryman of the same ward, and I left them both together in an high dispute about Canning, but not before my friend had made me promise to repeat my visit to his country-house the next Sunday.

E As the riches of a country are visible in the number of its inhabitants, and the elegance of their dwellings, we may venture to say, that the present state of England is very flourishing and prosperous: And if the taste for building encreases with our opulence for the next century, we shall be able to boast of finer country-seats belonging to our shop-keepers, artificers, and other plebeians, than the most pompous descriptions of Italy or Greece have ever recorded. We read, it is true, of country-seats belonging to Pliny, Hortensius, Lucullus, and other Romans. They were patricians of great rank and fortune: There can therefore be no doubt of the excellence of their villas. But who has ever read of a Chinese bridge belonging to a Roman pastry-cook? Or could any of their shoemakers or tailors boast a villa with its tin cascades, paper statues, and Gothick root-houses? Upon the above principles we may expect, that

that posterity will perhaps see a cheese-monger's Apiarium at Brentford, a poulterer's Theriotrophium at Chiswick, and an Ornithotrophium in a fishmonger's garden at Putney.

As a patriot and an Englishman I cannot but wish, that each successive century should increase the opulence of Great-Britain: But I should be sorry, that this abundance of wealth should induce our good citizens to turn their thoughts too much upon the country. At present we are deprived of our most eminent tradesmen two days out of six. It is true, the shopkeeper and the travelling part of his family, consisting generally of himself, his wife, and his two eldest daughters, are seldom sufficiently equipped to take leave of London, till about three o'clock on Saturday in the afternoon; but the whole morning of that day is consumed in papering up cold chickens, bottling brandy-punch, sorting clean shifts, and night-caps for the children, pinning baskets, and cording trunks; as again is the whole afternoon of the Monday following, in unpinning, uncording, locking up foul linen, and replacing empty bottles in the cellar. I am afraid therefore, if the villas of our future tradesmen should become so very elegant, that the shop-keepers will scarce ever be visible behind their counters above once in a month.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, &c. G. K.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Sept. 3, 1754.

IN a famous book lately published in France, intitled, *An Apology for the Judgments given in France against the Schism by the Secular Judicatures*, I met with this anecdote, viz. That Lewis le Debonnaire, otherwise called the Pious, in the year 828, appointed commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the clergy within his dominions, and that the instructions given to them were as follows.

*Hæc sunt capitula quæ volumus ut diligenter inquirent missi nostri, primo de episcopis, quomodo suum ministerium expleant, et qualis sit illorum conversatio; vel quomodo ecclesias vel clerum sibi commissum ordinatum habeant atque dispositum; vel in quibus rebus maxime studeant, in spiritualibus videlicet aut in secularibus negotiis. Deinde quales sint adjutores ministerii eorum, id est, cor-episcopi, archiepiscopi, archidiaconi, et vicedomini, et presbyteri per parochias eorum; quale scilicet studium habeant in doctrinâ, vel qualem famam habeant secundum veritatem in populo. Similiter de omnibus monasteriis inquirent juxta uniuscujusque qualitatem et professionem: Utrum episcopi in circumspectando parochias suas, cæteras ecclesias minores gravent, &c.*

The purport of these instructions is in English thus: That these commissioners do inquire first with regard to the bishops, how they fulfil their ministry, and what sort of life they lead: How they govern the churches and the clergy committed to their charge, and what business they chiefly employ themselves about, whether in spiritual or in secular affairs. Next, that they inquire into the conduct of the inferior clergy in their respective parishes, viz. What sort of care they take to instruct their parishioners, and what is their true character among the people. Likewise that they inquire into the conduct of all monasteries, and whether they observe the rules of their respective orders: And, lastly, whether the bishops in their visitations do not load the inferior clergy with too great an expence, &c.

Of these instructions I shall only take notice of that part which relates to the character of the clergy; for it is of the utmost importance to religion, that every clergyman should preserve among the people a character intire, and, in every respect, unfulfilled: If he is known to be a man who truckles to the most profligate sort of men in the kingdom for the sake of heaping rectory upon vicarage and dignity upon dignity, or if he is known to have sacrificed his country or his conscience for the sake of getting a benefice or a richer benefice, a prelacy or a richer prelacy, no doctrine, however eloquently delivered, however emphatically enforced by such a man, can have any good effect upon the people: On the contrary, the doctrine will be affected by the character of the man, and by a contempt of him the people will be led to a contempt of the religion he professes, let that religion be what it will. Whether the present growth of atheism and irreligion in all countries be not more owing to this than to all the atheistical books that were ever published, and whether this has not been in all ages the forerunner of some new superstition or enthusiasm, I submit to your readers; and am, &c.

#### A Description of CARMARTHENSHIRE, with a correct MAP.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, one of the counties of South-Wales, is bounded on the east by Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire, on the south by the Severn sea, on the west by Pembroke-shire, and on the north by the river Tivy, which separates it from Cardiganshire. It is about 35 miles long from south-west to north-east, and 30 broad from east to west; its circumference about 102 miles. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, contains about 700,000 acres, and 5,400 houses;

houses; is divided into 6 hundreds, has 87 parishes, and 8 market towns; and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, who at present is George Rice, Esq; and one for the town of Carmarthen, who in the present parliament is Griffith Phillips, Esq; This county is not so mountainous as its neighbouring ones, and the hills it has are not generally so high. It is mostly of a fertile soil, yielding good crops of corn, has good meadows, which feed store of cattle, and is pretty well clothed with wood. It is well watered with rivulets and rivers, of which the Towy is the principal, from whence the inhabitants are plentifully served with fowl and fish, especially salmon in great abundance; and from the bowels of the earth pit coals are in many places dug up: Neither do they want lime, which is an excellent manure for some sorts of lands. Many Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in this county. The market-towns are.

1. Carmarthen, the shire town, on the river Towy, about 7 miles from the sea, and 156 computed and 106 measured miles N. W. from London. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river, over which it has a fair stone bridge; and the river being navigable for small vessels, they have a good key for the lading and unlading of their merchandize. It is a place well inhabited, and very well built, adorned with stately houses, and may be called the London of Wales. It was formerly fortified, and had a large castle seated on a hanging rock, and was the chancery and exchequer for South-Wales. The assizes for the county are held here, and it has two plentiful markets, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 'Tis a place of good antiquity, and boasts that it gave birth to Merlin, or Myrdhyn Emrys, who flourished about the year 480, esteemed by the common people a prophet or soothsayer, but according to others he was a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in, and well skilled in the mathematicks. Carmarthen is at present a town and county corporate, governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, elected out of 16 aldermen, clad in scarlet, a recorder, town clerk, sword-bearer, and two serjeants at mace. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Leeds.

2. Llanymdovry, about 25 miles N. E. from Carmarthen, so called from the confluence of rivers, a pretty fair bailiwick and town corporate, once strengthened with a castle, now in ruins. Its parish church is at a little distance, not far from the east end of which labourers have frequently dug up Roman bricks, and some other marks of Roman antiquity. It has

two very good markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

3. Llangadoc, 5 miles S. W. of Llanymdovry, an indifferent town, having a pretty good market on Thursdays.

4. Llandilo vawr, about 7 miles S. W. of Llangadoc, situate on an ascent on the river Towy, over which it has a fair bridge. It is a pretty good town, having two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions. The parish it belongs to is exceeding large, extending about 13 miles in length, and 7 or 8 in breadth.

5. Llanelly, about 16 miles S. W. of Llandilo-vawr, on a creek of the sea, over-against Glamorganhire, is a pretty good town, well traded to for sea-coal. It has a market on Thursday, which is considerable for all sorts of cattle, corn, and provisions.

6. Kidwelly, about 6 miles N. W. from Llanelly, where the sea forms a vast bay on the south of this county. It is a mayor town, formerly of good account for cloathing, and at present well frequented by fishermen. It has two pretty good markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

7. Langharn, about 8 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, seated on the river Tawe, near its influx into the sea, a pretty good town, with some small vessels belonging to it, and a market on Friday.

8. Newcastle, or Newcastle in Emlyn, about 15 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, on the banks of the Tivy, which separates this county from Cardiganhire. It had this name because repaired by Rice ap Thomas, who greatly assisted Henry earl of Richmond to obtain the crown of England, under the name of Henry VII. by whom he was made a knight of the garter. This town has a market on Friday.

On a mountain near Kily Maen Lhwyd, is a kind of circular stone monument, ascribed by our English historians to the Danes. It is called Buarth Arthur or Meineu Gwyr. The diameter of the circle is about 20 yards. They are very rude stones, pitched on end and at uncertain distances, some being three or four, and others five or six feet high. Here are now but 15 standing: The entry for the space of three yards, is guarded on each side with stones, much lower than the stones of the circle, and so closely pitched as to be contiguous. Three other large rude stones stand up on end, at about 200 paces distance, overagainst this monument.

ERRATA. In the List of Peers in our last, page 340. col. 1. line 27, read *Laurence Shirley earl Ferrers*. Ibid. col. 2. l. 1. for *Northallerton*, r. *Darlington*.

t.  
ys  
a-  
a  
y.  
ne  
ir  
g  
d  
i-  
d-  
in  
of  
a,  
ty  
il.  
is  
n,  
y.  
it  
a  
nt  
e-  
ry  
s.  
of  
e.  
d  
og  
a,  
on  
es  
d  
p  
rl  
g-  
oy  
r-  
y.  
d,  
f-  
ne  
or  
r-  
de  
in  
d  
re  
he  
ch  
he  
ed  
ge  
oo  
u-  
ur  
u-  
i.  
3-



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 352.

*As several Gentlemen of our Club had perused the Book which was last Winter laid before the House of Commons, containing an Account of the Contributors to the last Lottery, Cn. Cornelius Cethegus stood up at one of our Meetings, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**A**S no human wisdom can contrive a constitution or form of government which is not attended with some inconvenience, so our limited form of government, tho' the most perfect, I believe, that was ever invented, is liable to this inconvenience, that new sorts of crimes may be committed, or the best penned regulation may be evaded, so artfully as to render it impossible for our magistrates to prosecute or punish the offender, by the common methods of proceeding in any of our inferior courts of judicature; and they are by our constitution most wisely restrained from proceeding in any extraordinary or arbitrary manner. In all such cases the interposition of parliament becomes necessary, and a parliamentary inquiry into the affair, not only may, but ought to be set on foot, when the offence is of such a nature as may by a repetition be of great prejudice to the publick; the view of which inquiry may either be to punish the offender, or to prevent a repetition of the offence by some new regulation; and which of these shall be the event can never be determined until after a strict and impartial inquiry has been made; for it may then appear that both are become absolutely necessary.

G — C —.

September, 1754.

What is properly called stock-jobbing, Sir, is a publick evil which has been long and justly complained of. Not many years ago it brought ruin upon many families, and the nation itself to the brink of destruction; and it is an evil which has almost always been felt, when the publick found it necessary to establish a lottery. Upon every such occasion all the delusive arts of 'Change-Alley have been put in practice, either to depreciate the tickets or to buoy up their price monstrously above the true value: When the terms were very advantageous, or the sum so small as not thought to be sufficient to answer the demand for tickets, then the common practice has been for a combination of stockjobbers by their interest to fill up at once the whole subscription, and after having thus ingrossed the whole commodity, and set their under agents at work to make it be generally believed, that tickets would soon rise to double or at least a great deal above the price set upon them by the legislature, they then sell them to the deluded people at what profit they please to exact, which not only propagates a spirit of gaming and stockjobbing among the people, but in the end brings a reproach upon this way of raising money for the publick service.

This art, Sir, had been so often practised, that it was last winter foreseen, and the legislature resolved to guard as much as possible against it. For this purpose, in the clause of the act for establishing the last lottery, which impowers all persons, natives or foreigners, to contribute towards that lottery, the sum of 3l. or divers intire sums of 3l. these words, *so as no person shall be allowed to contribute more than twenty such intire sums,* were inserted. But what signify laws

D d d

or

or regulations, if the very persons employed to carry them into execution shall dare not only wilfully, but openly and avowedly, to transgress or evade them? The meaning of these words was so plain, that it could not be misunderstood. Every A man must have seen, that the intention of the legislature was to prevent that method of ingrossing which had been so frequently practised, and consequently that the persons employed to receive subscriptions should take all possible care not to allow any person to subscribe for more than twenty tickets for himself or for his own benefit; but so far were they, or at least some of them, from pursuing the intention, or observing the direction of the legislature, that they allowed their favourites to subscribe for as C many tickets as they pleased, provided they gave them a name, true or feigned, for every twenty tickets they subscribed for: Nay, I believe, it will come out in proof, that one of these receivers not only allowed of this evasion, but instructed some D of his correspondents how they might evade the act; and, perhaps, it may likewise appear, that he took evasive methods to subscribe for, or to dispose of great numbers of tickets for his own particular benefit.

But, Sir, whatever may appear E upon inquiry, it is notoriously known, that the intention of the legislature was intirely defeated, that the tickets of this last lottery were as much ingrossed as those of any former lottery ever were, and that some people found means, or were F allowed to subscribe for thousands of tickets, which they afterwards sold in 'Change Alley at a most extravagant premium. Thus, Sir, the subscription to the lottery, which was designed by the legislature to be open and free for every one that G pleased to subscribe for 20 tickets or under, became a mere jobb for favourites; and instead of being kept open until the 25th day of July,

or indeed until the 26th of October, which long time was allowed by the legislature on purpose that foreigners who live abroad, and natives who live at a distance from London, might have an opportunity to become subscribers, the subscription was declared to be full, and the books were shut in less than two days after they were opened according to the advertisement: I may really say in less than six hours, if the terms of that advertisement had been duly observed; for according to that advertisement the subscription books were not to have been opened until Thursday June 14, at nine o'clock in the morning, and they were to have continued open only from nine to one o'clock, on that and each following day until the subscription was full; and it is notoriously known, that the very next day, that is to say, June 15, before eleven o'clock, the subscription was declared to be full, and the books shut; therefore we cannot suppose that the terms of the act of parliament and the advertisement in pursuance thereof was complied with; for it is impossible to suppose that 5000 real names of persons could have been given in, and 5000 receipts filled up in six hours time.

By this illegal and fraudulent management, Sir, the lottery subscription was, as I have said, made a mere jobb for the benefit of the receivers and their favourites, who ingrossed most of the tickets to themselves, and by that means extorted, I may reckon, at least 40,000*l.* from the people, a more than sufficient profit surely for the advance of 100,000*l.* and yet if we consider, that the tickets rose in two days to 10*s.* and in two or three days more to 16*s.* premium, this is the least sum at which we can reckon the profit made by the ingrossers, as it is but at 8*s.* per ticket one with another. But this, Sir, was not the only bad consequence of this management:

ment: These ingrossers, by their usual arts, propagated such a spirit of gaming among the people, that many merchants and tradesmen bought large numbers of tickets of them at a high premium, in hopes to get advantage by the rise, but were so much disappointed, that they were at last obliged to sell them a great deal under par, by which they lost considerable sums of money, and some of them were utterly undone. This fraudulent management has therefore been extremely prejudicial to the publick, and it will certainly be repeated upon every future occasion, if no proper methods be taken by parliament to prevent it; for tho' it was a plain, and, as is generally supposed, with respect to one of the receivers at least, a fraudulent evasion of an act of parliament, yet it can neither be punished nor prevented by any of our inferior courts.

I have said, Sir, that by the publick voice one of the receivers is particularly charged with having acted in a fraudulent manner: Indeed, they are all in some degree loaded with having acted in concert with the ingrossers, and with evading the law on purpose to serve themselves or their friends. This makes an inquiry necessary upon another account: That the innocent, if any are so, may be distinguished from the guilty. I hope, they will all appear to be innocent: I hope, it will appear, that none of them acted with any fraudulent design, but that they were imposed on and misled by the artful contrivances of the ingrossers. But whatever may be the issue of the inquiry, it is, I think, incumbent upon us to inquire into a management by which the publick has been so much injured. We ought to inquire, if it were with no other view but to justify the conduct of our own officers, if they are innocent; and if they are guilty, we are bound to detect and punish them, not only in justice to the pub-

lick, but in vindication of our own honour, as these receivers will be considered as our officers, and as acting by our authority. To all these, Sir, I must add another reason for inquiring, which is the knowledge we may thereby acquire, how to prevent the like practice, in case the publick should ever hereafter have occasion to establish a lottery; for unless this practice can be effectually prevented, let the necessity of the publick be never so great, I shall always be against supplying it by a lottery; because it will always prove to be a putting it in the power of the worst set of men amongst us, to plunder the people of a crown or 10s. for every 20s. we load them with; and for this purpose to propagate a spirit of that sort of gaming called stockjobbing in the nation, which of all evil spirits is the very worst that can possess a trading industrious people, as idleness is its constant attendant, luxury and extravagance its inseparable companions, and publick ruin its never failing follower.

After what I have said, Sir, I hope I shall have the good fortune to meet with the unanimous concurrence of this house in the motion I am to conclude with, which is, That the book intitled, *An Account of the Contributors to the Lottery directed by an Act passed last Session of Parliament*, be referred to the consideration of a committee.

*This Motion being seconded, L. Valerius Flaccus stood up and spoke to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

I SHALL readily agree with the Hon. gentleman who made you this motion, in the good opinion he has of our constitution, and that from thence a necessity may sometimes, tho' not frequently, arise, for

D d d 2

S—W—Y—

the

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>V</b> OYAGE of a Dutch gentleman to the island of Ceylon	387
An account of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores, and of Angria, its capital	ibid.
St. Helena described	387 D, 388
A terrible shipwreck	388
St. Maurice, a desolate island, to which some of the crew escaped, and what passed there	388, 389
Londoners rural retreats, from the Connoisseur	389
A citizen's country box or seat humorously described	390
Importance of a clergyman's character	391
A Description of Carmarthenshire in South-Wales	391, 392
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	393—402
DEBATE with regard to an inquiry into the management of the last lottery	ibid.
SPEECH of Cn. Cornelius Cethegus, for an inquiry	393
SPEECH of L. Valerius Flaccus against it	395
SPEECH of Cæso Fabius in favour of it	399
A two days journey in the Highlands of Scotland, continued	402—405
Highland inns or huts described	402, 403
Dreadful precipices in the Highlands	404
Snuff-taking satirized in the Connoisseur	405
Snuff an enemy to the ladies	406
An account of the trade of the marquissate of Brandenburg	406
Its products and manufactures	407
Remarks on a new tragedy	ibid. E. 408
A soliloquy from it	409
Prevalence and bad effects of luxury	ibid.
Luxury in apprentices, &c. reprov'd	410
Extract from a new course of chemistry	ibid. F.
Different kinds of earths and stones, and the effects of acids on mineral substances	411
Receipt for making tincture of roses	ibid. C.
—— for making fulminating powder	ibid. E.
—— for making artificial lightnings	412
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of last parliament	412—414

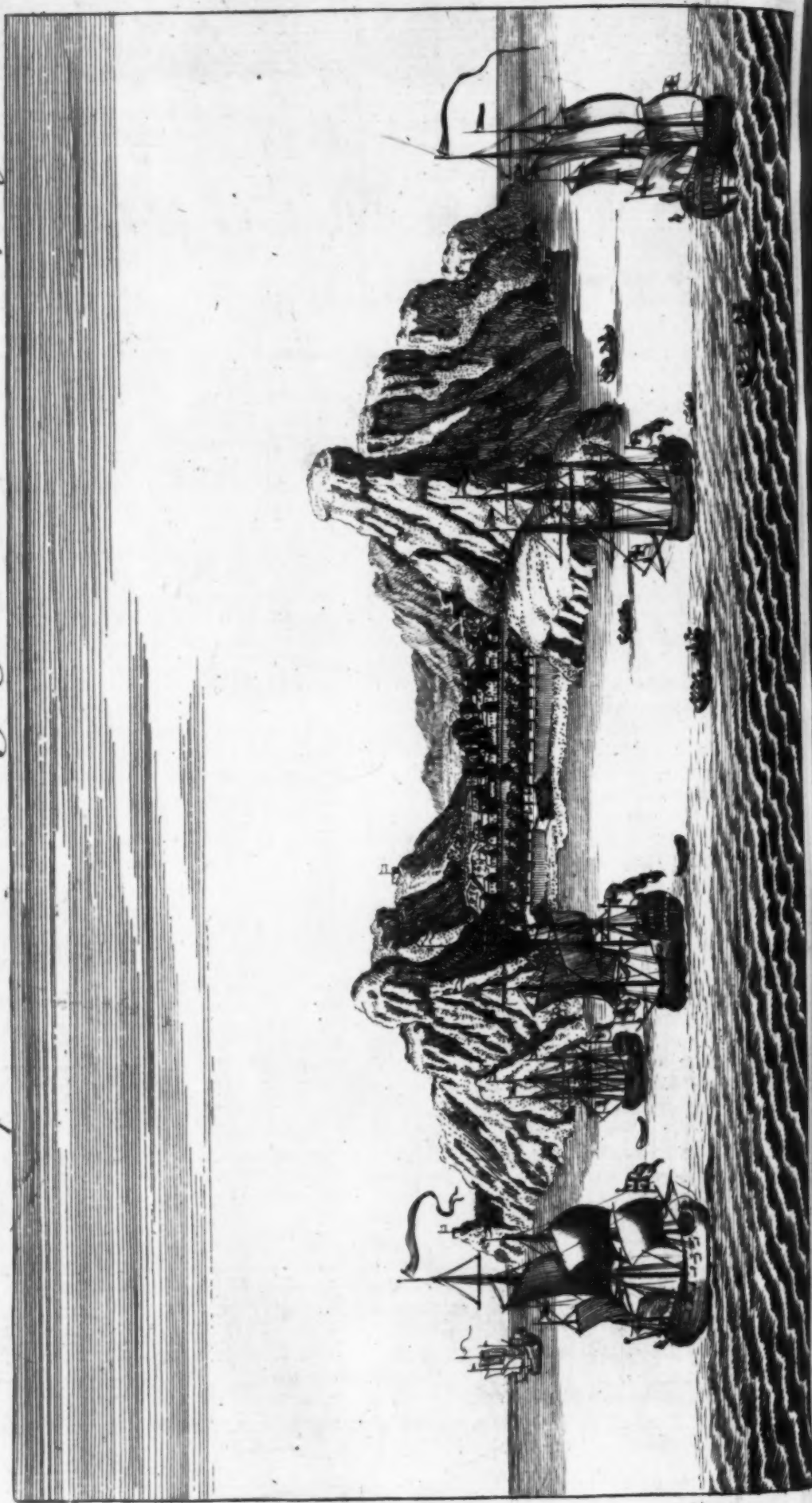
Proceedings in relation to the late lottery	412
Resolutions on that affair	413, 414
Remarkable and terrible effects of a thunder-storm	414—416
Two mathematical questions	416
A description of Batavia in the East-Indies	ibid. E.
Electrical experiments	417
A turkey killed by electricity	418
The manner of sheering sheep in the Ardennes	ibid.
Of curing distempers in sheep	419
Encomium on the Connoisseur	ibid.
Action between the English and French in Virginia	419
Articles of capitulation between them	420
A modern club, from the World	421
POETRY. The sex, a new song set to musick	422
A new country dance	423
Song for Ranelagh	ibid.
Verses from the World	ibid.
Verses from the Gray's-Inn Journal	424
To make currant jelly	ibid.
Silvia and the robin-red-breast	ibid.
Love of fame universal	ibid.
Epigrams	425
A song, to the tune of Bally Spelling	ibid.
To Silvia disobligh'd	ibid.
Extract from the epistles on happiness	ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	426
Earthquake	ibid.
A case by the late bishop of Cloyne	ibid.
To preserve the face from pitting with the small-pox	ibid.
Broad-wheels advantageous	ibid.
A remarkable trial	427
Bridge committee	ibid.
Sessions at the Old-Bailey	ibid.
Persons convicted for the Dublin scheme	ibid.
Sheriffs sworn in	ibid.
New lord-mayor elected	ibid.
Marriages and births	427, 428
Deaths	428
Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
Promotions civil and military	429
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
Account of plays acted	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	430
A catalogue of books	431
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	432
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*Some essays on curious subjects, which were omitted this month for want of room, shall be in our next. We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us the Latin paraphrase of Psal. 104, which shall then also have a place. The letter signed T. C. shall have due regard paid to it.*

Receipts for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



*The Island of St. Helen, belonging to the East India Company.*  
London, May 1755.





T H E  
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.  
S E P T E M B E R, 1754.

*A New Voyage of a Dutch Gentleman to the Island of CEYLON.*



**B**EING desirous of visiting several parts of the East-Indies, I embarked at Amsterdam, July 11, 1747, in one of the company's ships; nothing occurred worthy of notice till we reached the 37th degree of latitude, and within sight of the Azores; here a hard gale of wind rendered it adviseable to make for one of those islands, and accordingly in the evening it was our good fortune to get safely into the harbour of Angria, in the island of Tercera.

Tercera is the principal island of the Azores, being near 26 leagues in circumference, its coast lofty, and in many places so steep, that, with the strong batteries built by the Portuguese, where it is accessible, the taking of it would be a work of difficulty; the only shelter for ships in this island is directly opposite to its capital, called Angria, the harbour of which, from its figure, is called Angria-half moon; the two points of this half moon are formed by two mountains, which project so far into the sea, that at first they appear like two small islands, and are of such a height, that from their crest, there is, in all weathers, a prospect of 10 or 12 leagues towards the sea, and even of above 15 in a clear calm day.

The cathedral of Angria is very fine; here a bishop, a governor, and the council of all the islands, reside. About three leagues off is another town called Praya, or Coast-Town, because lying near the coast, but such a one as no ships can come near; thus it has no manner of trade, is very thin of inhabitants, tho' well built and walled; its inhabitants live upon the products of the island, which is very pleasant and fruitful, especially  
September, 1754.

in corn; little wine is made here, as not keeping; but for those who can purchase it, there is no want of Madeira and Canary.

**A**The beeves here are excellent, and no part of Europe affords larger, their horns also are very large and long, but, what is much more extraordinary, every one has its name, as our dogs; so docile and familiar are these beasts, that if, in a herd of 1000 the master calls one by its name it immediately comes running up to him.

This island produces excellent timber; and cedar is so common, that, besides carriages, it is also used for fuel; here are also several warm springs, of good effect in different distempers; and some hot enough to dress eggs.

The chief commerce in the island of Tercera consists in its great quantity of woods; the Spanish and Portuguese East-India, Brazil, Cape de Verd, and Guinea fleets, put in here for refreshments, and purchase, at a very low rate, the products both of this and the neighbouring islands.

The weather being settled, and the wind offering, at the end of six days, we continued our voyage, as far as the 16th degree of south latitude; but whilst we were anticipating the pleasures of the Cape of Good Hope, a violent storm drove us away to the island of St. Helena.

**D**The island of St. Helena lies in 16 deg. 14 min. S. latitude, 550 leagues from the Cape of Good Hope, 500 from Brazil, and 350 from Augusta, which is the nearest land to it; The circumference of this island is about 7 leagues, and being covered with lofty mountains and rocks, may be discerned 40 leagues off: It is matter of surprize to see in the middle of the ocean such a small island, and at such a distance from the continent, and surrounded with a sea of that depth, that it is some difficulty to find good anchorage. A misfortune of the Portuguese

occasioned the discovery of this island; one of the unwieldy carracks stranding there, and of the wreck they devoutly built a chapel, which tho' long since ruined, is still remembered in the name of the finest valley in the whole island; they likewise, from a most generous humanity, planted the country with lemons, pomegranates, and oranges, and left goats and pigs, partridges, pigeons and peacocks, that the increase of them might afford a perpetual relief to ships driven thither: One man chose to remain there, and his chief employment was to kill goats, in order to sell the skins to any ship that should put in; but some Portuguese afterwards carried off this trading hermit, as they afterwards did some negro slaves, who had settled themselves in the mountains. This island at present belongs to the English, who, having a strong fort well provided, there is little appearance of any other nation molesting them; tho' there was formerly a contest between the English and Dutch concerning the possession of this island, the English treat the latter with the most engaging probity and kindness, and whenever any of their ships put in there, they are welcome, as we have experienced, to whatever they want, without any of the exactions too usual in such cases.

We had easy weather betwixt this place and the Cape of Good Hope; here we made ourselves amends for our former disappointment. But not many days after we had left this delightful place, in about 20 degrees S. latitude, we met with a tempest, which obliged us to give up our ship to the waves; what made the matter worse, was a leak in our ship, and tho' our fellows laboured stoutly at the pumps, the water gained upon us, so that there was no hopes of saving the ship, and all the chance we had for our lives, was in taking to our boats. (I must own that here I had a qualm, whether curiosity was a sufficient warrant, for exposing one's self to dangers?) We soon had our yawl along side; but it was as quickly filled; and some fearing they should be left in the ship, threw themselves overboard to get into it, and thus were drowned; we who had kept to the ship, after many efforts, launched the long boat; 150 of us were immediately in it; some of the crew endeavoured to swim to us, but being already too many, we were under the dismal necessity of seeing them sink before our eyes.

We were not above a musket-shot from the ship, when it went down. We saw the yawl some time after, but there ran such a sea, that there was no possibility

of assisting them, and they met with the same fate as those in the ship; we continued pulling at the oar all the following night, when the morning shewing us no land, the captain signified to us, that without some method of keeping off the sea from breaking into the boat, we should go the same way as our comrades; accordingly he ordered cask hoops to be nailed at two foot distance about the stern of the boat, and a covering of canvass to be nailed to the boat's sides; this proved a good shift; we also contrived a little sail, an oar serving us for a mast.

With these assistances we were in hopes of reaching the coast, tho' by calculation we had above 50 leagues to the island of Saint Maurice; the day following it was resolved among the officers to throw 40 men overboard in order to lighten the boat; but, favour and affection occasioning some disputes, only 13 whom no body cared for, were the victims.

The sea began to settle, and the wind fair, but we were without anything of food or drink; five had died of hunger three days after our misfortune; the fifth day in the morning we had sight of the island of Saint Maurice, and landed there in the evening. Nothing ever went down more delicious than the water of a neighbouring spring, but we were all extremely feeble; the next morning having consulted on measures for procuring food, it was resolved to divide into parties and go upon the look-out. We found along the shore some crabs and other shell-fish, which went down raw as they were.

Our next care was about a place for shelter; we had the good fortune to meet with a cavern within a rock, where 200 men could be at their ease: The next day parties went out in quest of provisions; we perceived there was fish in abundance, but we were without hooks or lines; at the river's mouth we made shift to catch a great many very fine flat fish of different kinds, and some with a nail drove into the end of a stick and sharpened at the end; we also met with some turtles and oysters; yet it was with reluctance we eat them, sensible that our health must suffer by such food; however it was not long before we supplied the want of bread with the tops of palm-trees, and one of our men providentially having a pistol in his pocket, we after many trials kindled some dry moss. There is no expressing our extasies on this occasion; we lighted fires in several places, that this precious element might not fail us.

Thus provided with the chief necessities of life, we began to be easier under our

our disaster, tho' we concluded here we should end our days, this place being seldom or never touched at by any shipping. Under this resigned despair, about the end of six months, as we were walking along the shore, one of our men giving a sudden spring for joy, cried out, a ship standing in; as soon as we saw it come to an anchor, we made a signal with a shirt at the end of a pole, and it was not long before their pinnace came on shore; we gave them an account of our shipwreck, and how Providence had brought us to that island and hitherto subsisted us, intreating that they would take some of us on board with them: They answered they would lay our misfortune before the captain, but it was more than they could answer, to take any on board without order; accordingly they returned to their ship, and the captain immediately sent them back with another boat to fetch us on board.

After confirming to the captain what we had related to his people, we desired he would furnish us with two pots, some knives, a hatchet, a musquet, powder and ball, some linen, needles, and thread; a little pepper, ginger, and some medicines. The captain behaved with great humanity, telling us, if we were for staying in the island, we should want for nothing he had, otherwise he would take all our company on board, and land us at Ceylon; we closed with the last offer, and went on shore to bring off the rest of our companions; but such an unaccountable humour prevailed, that only 24 would go with the captain, all the others chose to remain amidst the inconveniences of a desert island; the captain however supplied them with abundance of necessaries, and we who were for going with him, very affectionately took our leave of the others, and returned on board; the next day the ship sailed for Ceylon: However, they who remained in the island seemed at last to have chosen the good part, being not long after taken up by a homeward bound Dutch Indiaman, in which they arrived safe at Amsterdam.

[To be concluded in our next.]

*There is such a Vein of Humour in the CONNOISSEUR of Sept. 12, that we have thought fit to give it our Reader's entire, as follows.*

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

I REMEMBER to have seen a little French novel giving an account of a citizen of Paris making an excursion into the country. He imagines himself about to undertake a long voyage to some strange region, where the natives were

as different from the inhabitants of his own city as the most distant nations. He accordingly takes boat, and is landed at a village about a league from the capital. When he is set on shore, he is amazed to find the people talk the same language, wear the same dress, and use the same customs with himself. He who had spent his life within the sight of Pont Neuf, looked upon every one who lived out of Paris as a foreigner; and tho' the utmost extent of his travels was not three miles, he was as much surprized, as he would have been to meet with a colony of Frenchmen on the Terra Incognita.

Most of our late novels are, with some little variation of circumstances, borrowed from the French: But if we should endeavour to adapt the novel I have been speaking of to a citizen of London, the humour of the whole piece would evaporate, and the fiction become unnatural and improbable. A London tradesman is as well acquainted with Turnham-Green or Kentish-Town as Fleet street or Cheapside, and talks as familiarly of Richmond or Hampton-Court as of the Change or the Custom-House. In your late paper on the amusements of Sunday you have set forth in what manner our citizens pass that day, which most of them devote to the country: But I wish you had been more particular in your descriptions of those elegant rural mansions, which at once shew the opulence and the taste of our principal merchants, mechanicks, and artificers.

In these dusty retreats, where the want of London smoke is supplied by the smoke of Virginia tobacco, our chief citizens are accustomed to pass the end and the beginning of every week. Their boxes (as they are modestly called) are generally built in a row, to resemble as much as possible the streets in London. Those edifices which stand single and at a distance from the road, have always a summer-house at the end of a small garden; which being erected upon a wall adjoining to the highway commands a view of every carriage, and gives the owner an opportunity of displaying his best wig to every passenger. A little artificial fountain, spouting water sometimes to the amazing height of four feet, and in which frogs supply the want of fishes, is one of the most exquisite ornaments in these gardens. There are besides (if the spot of ground allows sufficient space for them) very curious statues of Harlequin, Scaramouch, Pierrot, and Columbine, which serve to remind their wives and daughters of what they have seen at the play-house.

I

I went last Sunday, in compliance with a most pressing invitation from a friend, to spend the whole day with him at one of these little seats, which he had fitted up for his retirement once a week from business. It is pleasantly situated about three miles from London, on the side of a publick road, from which it is separated by a dry ditch, over which is a little bridge consisting of two narrow planks, leading to the house. The hedge on the other side the road cuts off all prospect whatsoever, except from the garrets, from whence indeed you have a beautiful vista of two men hanging in chains on Kennington-Common, with a distant view of St. Paul's cupola enveloped in a cloud of smoke. I set out on my visit betimes in the morning, accompanied with my friend's book-keeper, who was my guide, and carried over with him the London-Evening Post, his mistress's hoop, and a dozen of pipes, which they were afraid to trust in the chair. When I came to the end of my walk, I found my friend sitting at the door in a black velvet cap, smoking his morning pipe. He welcomed me into the country, and after having made me observe the turnpike on my left, and the Golden Wheatheaf on my right, he conducted me into his house, where I was received by his lady, who made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a dishabille.

The hall (for so I was taught to call it) had its white wall almost hid by a curious collection of prints and paintings. On one side was a large map of London, a plan and elevation of the Mansion-House, with several lesser views of the publick buildings and halls; on the other was the Death of the Stag by the happy pencil of Mr. Henry Overton, finely coloured: close by the parlour door there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red roccelo and an amber-headed cane. When I had declared all this to be mighty pretty, I was shewn into the parlour, and was presently asked, who that was over the chimney-piece. I pronounced it to be a very striking likeness of my friend, who was drawn bolt-upright in a full-bottomed perriwig, a laced cravat, with the fringed ends appearing thro' a button-hole, a black livery-gown, a snuff-coloured velvet coat, with gold buttons, a red velvet waistcoat trimmed with gold, one hand stuck in the bosom of his shirt, and the other holding out a letter with the superscription—*To Mr. — Common-Council Man of Faringdon Ward Without*. My eyes were then directed to another figure in a scarlet gown, who I was in-

formed was my friend's wife's great great uncle, and had been sheriff and knighted in the reign of king James I. Madam herself filled up a pannel on the opposite side, in the habit of a shepherdess, smelling to a nosegay, and stroking a ram with gilt horns.

A I was then invited by my friend to see what he was pleased to call his garden, which was nothing more than a yard about 20 feet in length, and contained about a dozen little pots ranged on each side with lilies and coxcombs, supported by some old laths painted green, with bowls of tobacco-pipes on their tops. At the end of this garden he bade me take notice of a little square building surrounded with filleroy, which he told me an alderman of great taste had turned into a temple, by erecting some battlements and spires of painted wood on the front of it; but concluded with an hint, that I might retire to it upon occasion.

C After dinner, when my friend had finished his pipe, he proposed taking a walk, that we might enjoy a little of the country; so I was obliged to trudge along the foot-path by the road-side, while my friend went puffing and blowing, with his hat in his hand, and his wig half off his head. At last I told him it was time for me to return home, when he insisted on going with me as far as the half-way house, to drink a decanter of stingo before we parted. We here fell into company with a brother liveryman of the same ward, and I left them both together in an high dispute about Canning, but not before my friend had made me promise to repeat my visit to his country-house the next Sunday.

E As the riches of a country are visible in the number of its inhabitants, and the elegance of their dwellings, we may venture to say, that the present state of England is very flourishing and prosperous: And if the taste for building encreases with our opulence for the next century, we shall be able to boast of finer country-seats belonging to our shop-keepers, artificers, and other plebeians, than the most pompous descriptions of Italy or Greece have ever recorded. We read, it is true, of country-seats belonging to Pliny, Hortensius, Lucullus, and other Romans. They were patricians of great rank and fortune: There can therefore be no doubt of the excellence of their villas. But who has ever read of a Chinese bridge belonging to a Roman pastry-cook? Or could any of their shoemakers or tailors boast a villa with its tin cascades, paper statues, and Gothick root-houses? Upon the above principles we may expect, that

that posterity will perhaps see a cheesemonger's Apiarium at Brentford, a poulterer's Theriotrophium at Chiswick, and an Ornithotrophium in a fishmonger's garden at Putney.

As a patriot and an Englishman I cannot but wish, that each successive century should increase the opulence of Great-Britain: But I should be sorry, that this abundance of wealth should induce our good citizens to turn their thoughts too much upon the country. At present we are deprived of our most eminent tradesmen two days out of six. It is true, the shopkeeper and the travelling part of his family, consisting generally of himself, his wife, and his two eldest daughters, are seldom sufficiently equipped to take leave of London, till about three o'clock on Saturday in the afternoon; but the whole morning of that day is consumed in papering up cold chickens, bottling brandy-punch, sorting clean shifts, and night-caps for the children, pinning baskets, and cording trunks; as again in the whole afternoon of the Monday following, in unpinning, uncording, locking up foul linen, and replacing empty bottles in the cellar. I am afraid therefore, if the villas of our future tradesmen should become so very elegant, that the shop-keepers will scarce ever be visible behind their counters above once in a month.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, &c. G. K.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Sept. 8, 1754.

IN a famous book lately published in France, intitled, *An Apology for the Judgments given in France against the Schism by the Secular Judicatures*, I met with this anecdote, viz. That Lewis le Debonnaire, otherwise called the Pious, in the year 828, appointed commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the clergy within his dominions, and that the instructions given to them were as follows.

*Hæc sunt capitula quæ volumus ut diligenter inquirent missi nostri, primo de episcopis, quomodo suum ministerium expleant, et qualis sit illorum conversatio; vel quomodo ecclesias vel aliorum sibi commissum ordinatum habeant atque dispositum; vel in quibus rebus maxime studeant, in spiritualibus videlicet aut in secularibus negotiis. Deinde quales sint adjutores ministerii eorum, id est, cor-episcopi, archiepiscopi, archidiaconi, et vicodomini, et presbyteri per parochias eorum; quale scilicet studium habeant in doctrina, vel qualem famam habeant secundum veritatem in populo. Similiter de omnibus monasteriis inquirent juxta uniuscujusque qualitatem et professionem: Utrum episcopi in circumspectando parochias suas, ceteras ecclesias minores gravent, &c.*

The purport of these instructions is in English thus: That these commissioners do inquire first with regard to the bishops, how they fulfil their ministry, and what sort of life they lead: How they govern the churches and the clergy committed to their charge, and what business they chiefly employ themselves about, whether in spiritual or in secular affairs. Next, that they inquire into the conduct of the inferior clergy in their respective parishes, viz. What sort of care they take to instruct their parishioners, and what is their true character among the people. Likewise that they inquire into the conduct of all monasteries, and whether they observe the rules of their respective orders: And, lastly, whether the bishops in their visitations do not load the inferior clergy with too great an expence, &c.

Of these instructions I shall only take notice of that part which relates to the character of the clergy; for it is of the utmost importance to religion, that every clergyman should preserve among the people a character intire, and, in every respect, unsullied: If he is known to be a man who truckles to the most profligate sort of men in the kingdom for the sake of heaping rectory upon vicarage and dignity upon dignity, or if he is known to have sacrificed his country or his conscience for the sake of getting a benefice or a richer benefice, a prelacy or a richer prelacy, no doctrine, however eloquently delivered, however emphatically enforced by such a man, can have any good effect upon the people: On the contrary, the doctrine will be affected by the character of the man, and by a contempt of him the people will be led to a contempt of the religion he professes, let that religion be what it will. Whether the present growth of atheism and irreligion in all countries be not more owing to this than to all the atheistical books that were ever published, and whether this has not been in all ages the forerunner of some new superstition or enthusiasm, I submit to your readers; and am, &c.

A Description of CARMARTHENSHIRE, with a correct MAP.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, one of the counties of South-Wales, is bounded on the east by Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire, on the south by the Severn sea, on the west by Pembroke-shire, and on the north by the river Tivy, which separates it from Cardiganshire. It is about 35 miles long from south-west to north-east, and 30 broad from east to west; its circumference about 202 miles. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, contains about 700,000 acres, and 5400 houses;

houses; is divided into 6 hundreds, has 37 parishes, and 3 market towns; and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, who at present is George Rice, Esq; and one for the town of Carmarthen, who in the present parliament is Griffith Phillips, Esq; This county is not so mountainous as its neighbouring ones, and the hills it has are not generally so high. It is mostly of a fertile soil, yielding good crops of corn, has good meadows, which feed store of cattle, and is pretty well clothed with wood. It is well watered with rivulets and rivers, of which the Towy is the principal, from whence the inhabitants are plentifully served with fowl and fish, especially salmon in great abundance; and from the bowels of the earth pit-coals are in many places dug up: Neither do they want lime, which is an excellent manure for some sorts of lands. Many Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in this county. The market-towns are.

1. Carmarthen, the shire town, on the river Towy, about 7 miles from the sea, and 156 computed and 206 measured miles N. W. from London. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river, over which it has a fair stone bridge; and the river being navigable for small vessels, they have a good key for the lading and unlading of their merchandize. It is a place well inhabited, and very well built, adorned with stately houses, and may be called the London of Wales. It was formerly fortified, and had a large castle seated on a hanging rock, and was the chancery and exchequer for South-Wales. The assizes for the county are held here, and it has two plentiful markets, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 'Tis a place of good antiquity, and boasts that it gave birth to Merlin, or Myrdhyn Emrys, who flourished about the year 480, esteemed by the common people a prophet or soothsayer, but according to others he was a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in, and well skilled in the mathematicks. Carmarthen is at present a town and county corporate, governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, elected out of 16 aldermen, clad in scarlet, a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, and two serjeants at mace. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Leeds.

2. Llanymdovry, about 25 miles N. E. from Carmarthen, so called from the confluence of rivers, a pretty fair bailiwick and town corporate, once strengthened with a castle, now in ruins. Its parish church is at a little distance, not far from the east end of which labourers have frequently dug up Roman bricks, and some other marks of Roman antiquity. It has

two very good markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

3. Llangadoc, 5 miles S. W. of Llanymdovry, an indifferent town, having a pretty good market on Thursdays.

4. Llandilo-vawr, about 7 miles S. W. of Llangadoc, situate on an ascent on the river Towy, over which it has a fair bridge. It is a pretty good town, having two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions. The parish it belongs to is exceeding large, extending about 13 miles in length, and 7 or 8 in breadth.

5. Llanelly, about 16 miles S. W. of Llandilo-vawr, on a creek of the sea, over-against Glamorgan-shire, is a pretty good town, well traded to for sea-coal. It has a market on Thursday, which is considerable for all sorts of cattle, corn, and provisions.

6. Kidwelly, about 6 miles N. W. from Llanelly, where the sea forms a vast bay on the south of this county. It is a mayor town, formerly of good account for cloathing, and at present well frequented by fishermen. It has two pretty good markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

7. Langharn, about 8 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, seated on the river Tawe, near its influx into the sea, a pretty good town, with some small vessels belonging to it, and a market on Friday.

8. Newcastle, or Newcastle in Emlyn, about 15 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, on the banks of the Tivy, which separates this county from Cardigan-shire. It had this name because repaired by Rice ap Thomas, who greatly assisted Henry earl of Richmond to obtain the crown of England, under the name of Henry VII. by whom he was made a knight of the garter. This town has a market on Friday.

On a mountain near Kily Maen Lhwyd, is a kind of circular stone monument, ascribed by our English historians to the Danes. It is called Buarth Arthur or Meineu Gwyr. The diameter of the circle is about 20 yards. They are very rude stones, pitched on end and at uncertain distances, some being three or four, and others five or six feet high. Here are now but 15 standing: The entry for the space of three yards, is guarded on each side with stones, much lower than the stones of the circle, and so closely pitched as to be contiguous. Three other large rude stones stand up on end, at about 200 paces distance, overagainst this monument.

ERRATA. In the List of Peers in our last, page 340. col. 1. line 27, read *Lau-rence Shirley earl Ferrers*. Ibid. col. 2. l. 1. for *Northallerton*, r. *Darlington*.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 352.

*As several Gentlemen of our Club had perused the Book which was last Winter laid before the House of Commons, containing an Account of the Contributors to the last Lottery, Cn. Cornelius Cethegus stood up at one of our Meetings, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**A**S no human wisdom can contrive a constitution or form of government which is not attended with some inconvenience, so our limited form of government, tho' the most perfect, I believe, that was ever invented, is liable to this inconvenience, that new sorts of crimes may be committed, or the best penned regulation may be evaded, so artfully as to render it impossible for our magistrates to prosecute or punish the offender, by the common methods of proceeding in any of our inferior courts of judicature; and they are by our constitution most wisely restrained from proceeding in any extraordinary or arbitrary manner. In all such cases the interposition of parliament becomes necessary, and a parliamentary inquiry into the affair, not only may, but ought to be set on foot, when the offence is of such a nature as may by a repetition be of great prejudice to the publick; the view of which inquiry may either be to punish the offender, or to prevent a repetition of the offence by some new regulation; and which of these shall be the event can never be determined until after a strict and impartial inquiry has been made; for it may then appear that both are become absolutely necessary.

G — C —.

September, 1754.

What is properly called stock-jobbing, Sir, is a publick evil which has been long and justly complained of. Not many years ago it brought ruin upon many families, and the nation itself to the brink of destruction; and it is an evil which has almost always been felt, when the publick found it necessary to establish a lottery. Upon every such occasion all the delusive arts of 'Change-Alley have been put in practice, either to depreciate the tickets or to buoy up their price monstrously above the true value: When the terms were very advantageous, or the sum so small as not thought to be sufficient to answer the demand for tickets, then the common practice has been for a combination of stockjobbers by their interest to fill up at once the whole subscription, and after having thus ingrossed the whole commodity, and set their under agents at work to make it be generally believed, that tickets would soon rise to double or at least a great deal above the price set upon them by the legislature, they then sell them to the deluded people at what profit they please to exact, which not only propagates a spirit of gaming and stockjobbing among the people, but in the end brings a reproach upon this way of raising money for the publick service.

This art, Sir, had been so often practised, that it was last winter foreseen, and the legislature resolved to guard as much as possible against it. For this purpose, in the clause of the act for establishing the last lottery, which impowers all persons, natives or foreigners, to contribute towards that lottery, the sum of 3l. or divers intire sums of 3l. these words, *so as no person shall be allowed to contribute more than twenty such intire sums,* were inserted. But what signify laws

D d d

or

or regulations, if the very persons employed to carry them into execution shall dare not only wilfully, but openly and avowedly, to transgress or evade them? The meaning of these words was so plain, that it could not be misunderstood. Every A man must have seen, that the intention of the legislature was to prevent that method of ingrossing which had been so frequently practised, and consequently that the persons employed to receive subscriptions should take all possible care not to allow any B person to subscribe for more than twenty tickets for himself or for his own benefit; but so far were they, or at least some of them, from pursuing the intention, or observing the direction of the legislature, that they allowed their favourites to subscribe for as C many tickets as they pleased, provided they gave them a name, true or feigned, for every twenty tickets they subscribed for: Nay, I believe, it will come out in proof, that one of these receivers not only allowed of this evasion, but instructed some D of his correspondents how they might evade the act; and, perhaps, it may likewise appear, that he took evasive methods to subscribe for, or to dispose of great numbers of tickets for his own particular benefit.

But, Sir, whatever may appear E upon inquiry, it is notoriously known, that the intention of the legislature was intirely defeated, that the tickets of this last lottery were as much ingrossed as those of any former lottery ever were, and that some people found means, or were F allowed to subscribe for thousands of tickets, which they afterwards sold in 'Change Alley at a most extravagant premium. Thus, Sir, the subscription to the lottery, which was designed by the legislature to be open and free for every one that G pleased to subscribe for 20 tickets or under, became a mere jobb for favourites; and instead of being kept open until the 25th day of July,

or indeed until the 26th of October, which long time was allowed by the legislature on purpose that foreigners who live abroad, and natives who live at a distance from London, might have an opportunity to become subscribers, the subscription was declared to be full, and the books were shut in less than two days after they were opened according to the advertisement: I may really say in less than six hours, if the terms of that advertisement had been duly observed; for according to that advertisement the subscription books were not to have been opened until Thursday June 14, at nine o'clock in the morning, and they were to have continued open only from nine to one o'clock, on that and each following day until the subscription was full; and it is notoriously known, that the very next day, that is to say, June 15, before eleven o'clock, the subscription was declared to be full, and the books shut; therefore we cannot suppose that the terms of the act of parliament and the advertisement in pursuance thereof was complied with; for it is impossible to suppose that 5000 real names of persons could have been given in, and 5000 receipts filled up in six hours time.

By this illegal and fraudulent management, Sir, the lottery subscription was, as I have said, made a mere jobb for the benefit of the receivers and their favourites, who ingrossed most of the tickets to themselves, and by that means extorted, I may reckon, at least 40,000*l.* from the people, a more than sufficient profit surely for the advance of 100,000*l.* and yet if we consider, that the tickets rose in two days to 10*s.* and in two or three days more to 16*s.* premium, this is the least sum at which we can reckon the profit made by the ingrossers, as it is but at 8*s.* per ticket one with another. But this, Sir, was not the only bad consequence of this management:

ment: These ingrossers, by their usual arts, propagated such a spirit of gaming among the people, that many merchants and tradesmen bought large numbers of tickets of them at a high premium, in hopes to get advantage by the rise, but were so much disappointed, that they were at last obliged to sell them a great deal under par, by which they lost considerable sums of money, and some of them were utterly undone. This fraudulent management has therefore been extremely prejudicial to the publick, and it will certainly be repeated upon every future occasion, if no proper methods be taken by parliament to prevent it; for tho' it was a plain, and, as is generally supposed, with respect to one of the receivers at least, a fraudulent evasion of an act of parliament, yet it can neither be punished nor prevented by any of our inferior courts.

I have said, Sir, that by the publick voice one of the receivers is particularly charged with having acted in a fraudulent manner: Indeed, they are all in some degree loaded with having acted in concert with the ingrossers, and with evading the law on purpose to serve themselves or their friends. This makes an inquiry necessary upon another account: That the innocent, if any are so, may be distinguished from the guilty. I hope, they will all appear to be innocent: I hope, it will appear, that none of them acted with any fraudulent design, but that they were imposed on and misled by the artful contrivances of the ingrossers. But whatever may be the issue of the inquiry, it is, I think, incumbent upon us to inquire into a management by which the publick has been so much injured. We ought to inquire, if it were with no other view but to justify the conduct of our own officers, if they are innocent; and if they are guilty, we are bound to detect and punish them, not only in justice to the pub-

lick, but in vindication of our own honour, as these receivers will be considered as our officers, and as acting by our authority. To all these, Sir, I must add another reason for inquiring, which is the knowledge we may thereby acquire, how to prevent the like practice, in case the publick should ever hereafter have occasion to establish a lottery; for unless this practice can be effectually prevented, let the necessity of the publick be never so great, I shall always be against supplying it by a lottery; because it will always prove to be a putting it in the power of the worst set of men amongst us, to plunder the people of a crown or 10s. for every 20s. we load them with; and for this purpose to propagate a spirit of that sort of gaming called stockjobbing in the nation, which of all evil spirits is the very worst that can possess a trading industrious people, as idleness is its constant attendant, luxury and extravagance its inseparable companions, and publick ruin its never failing follower.

After what I have said, Sir, I hope I shall have the good fortune to meet with the unanimous concurrence of this house in the motion I am to conclude with, which is, That the book intitled, An Account of the Contributors to the Lottery directed by an Act passed last Session of Parliament, be referred to the consideration of a committee.

*This Motion being seconded, L. Valerius Flaccus stood up and spoke to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

I SHALL readily agree with the Hon. gentleman who made you this motion, in the good opinion he has of our constitution, and that from thence a necessity may sometimes, tho' not frequently, arise, for

D d d 2

S—W—Y—.

the

the parliament's inquiring into some sort of crimes, and punishing some sort of criminals. An extraordinary, and indeed, an absolute power of this kind is, I shall grant, by our constitution lodged in the legislature; but on the other hand, it must be granted, that nothing can more effectually dissolve our constitution, than a too frequent use of this power; and as I am a great lover, as well as admirer of our present happy constitution, I have therefore always been against this house's setting on foot an inquiry into any affair, unless it was a matter of the utmost importance to the nation, and the persons concerned of the highest rank. As the supreme power of this kingdom is in part lodged in our hands, we should never think of interposing, unless when there is, as Horace says, a *dignus vindice nodus*; and I have observed, that we never did gain much credit by inquiring into any affair of a less important nature; for our inquiry generally either ends without producing any effect, or it is carried on with such heat and violence as becomes oppressive upon some, and terrible to all, whether innocent or guilty. I am old enough to remember the parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the South-Sea directors in the year 1720; and as I was then in the house, I was a witness to, tho', thank God! not a sharer in the extraordinary and unconstitutional proceedings at that time. I remember that one day, during these proceedings, a member came into the house from 'Change-Alley, and informed us, that three brokers, whom he named, had that morning sold out a large quantity of South-Sea stock; on which, tho' the fact, if true, could in no shape be called a crime, yet the majority of the house flew into such a flame, that without examining one witness to the fact, or ordering the persons accused to attend, the house immediately ordered all the three to be taken in-

to custody, and messengers were that instant dispatched to seize them.

I hope, Sir, I shall never again see such proceedings; but as I am always in fear of it, I shall therefore always be against our inquiring into any affair of a private nature, or where none but persons of low rank have been any way concerned; and indeed our interposing in any such affair is inconsistent with the spirit of our constitution, which never admits of any absolute and arbitrary proceedings, except when the publick safety is evidently at stake; and this it can never be when the crime, if any has been committed, may be tried, and the criminals sufficiently punished, by the usual course of the common law. When indeed the supposed criminal is of so high a rank that there is danger of his being able, by his power or influence, to over-awe and defeat any trial at common law, or when the crime is of such a nature, or has been so artfully committed, that no sufficient discovery or adequate punishment can be expected from a prosecution before any inferior court, and is at the same time so heinous as to endanger the publick safety, the high court of parliament may and ought in every such case to interpose. We then interpose with dignity, our interposition is generally attended with success, and it is one of the chief preservatives of our constitution.

But in the case now before us, Sir, can any thing like this be pretended? The supposed criminals are all of so inferior a rank, that there is not the least danger of their being able to over-awe or defeat any trial at common-law; and the crime itself which they are supposed to have been guilty of, is of such a nature, that the publick safety can be no way concerned either in their punishment or impunity. I shall join with the Hon. gentleman in every thing he has said about that sort of gaming called stockjobbing; but it has long since been

been in a great measure abolished by a standing law, for which the nation is obliged to an Hon. gentleman, who in that as well as many other respects has done great service to his country. Perhaps a little of this sort of gaming may still remain, and it will always A remain as long as we have any such thing as publick securities amongst us; for you would not, surely, make a law against any man's disposing of his property in the publick funds, in order to prevent his engaging in stockjobbing, no more than you B would make a law against a man's disposing of the money in his pocket, in order to prevent his going to a gaming table. By the law now in being all contracts for liberty to put upon, deliver, accept, or refuse any publick security, are declared to be C void, and the parties contracting made liable to a penalty of 500*l*. Nay, the persons concerned in negotiating such contracts are made liable to high penalties. This is really, I think, as far as you can go, and whilst this act remains in force, which, I hope, D will be for ever, we can have no reason to apprehend any great mischief from stockjobbing.

Thus, Sir, neither the supposed criminals, nor the supposed crime can be deemed worthy of the interposition of parliament; and if the receivers, or any one of them, maliciously, or with a mercenary and corrupt view, acted contrary to the directions of the act of parliament, it was, in my opinion, a misdemeanor, for which they may be prosecuted and punished at common F law. Nay, I believe, the affair may be inquired into, and an adequate punishment inflicted by the three Rt. Hon. persons who were impowered by the act to appoint them; for as all the receivers are possessed of lucrative posts under G the government, a dismissal from the publick service would, in my opinion, be an adequate punishment for any offence they could as receivers

commit; and if by these three Rt. Hon. persons they should be declared to have been guilty of any wilful and corrupt misdemeanor in the execution of their office, a dismissal from the publick service would be the certain consequence. Now, I believe, it will be admitted as a maxim of our constitution, that the parliament ought never to interpose in the punishment of any crime, which may be effectually prosecuted, and adequately punished by any other means. Besides, Sir, we know that in this house we are not properly judges of the breach of any act of parliament, nor have we by ourselves alone a power to punish any offence, except that of a breach of privilege; all we can do, after we have spent never so much time in an inquiry, is to impeach those we think guilty, or to order in and pass a bill of pains and penalties, which last must have the concurrence of the crown as well as the other house, before it can have any effect. Surely, no gentleman designs that in so trifling a case either of these methods of punishment should be the result of the inquiry proposed; and there is no other method of punishment we can take, which will not expose our inquiry to the contempt of the people without doors.

The truth is, Sir, I am afraid, that an inquiry into this affair can be attended with no consequence of any significancy to the publick, or to the people who think they have suffered. Perhaps, in taking in the subscription the receivers did not exactly pursue the directions of the act of parliament; but it is possible to suppose, that if in any respect they departed from them, they did it not with a corrupt intent, but from a zeal to serve the publick, by encouraging people to subscribe; for that there was some danger of the lottery's not filling, I believe, every gentleman will allow; and indeed if there were not at present

a most extravagant itch of gaming among the people of this kingdom, it was hardly possible for such a lottery to have filled; for it was really giving 20s. for leave to play for 40, which one should think no man in his right senses would do. I am far from finding fault with the publick's taking advantage of this epidemical madness, especially for such an useful undertaking as this was designed for, and consequently I cannot find fault with any man's endeavouring to promote the publick's design even supposing that in so doing his zeal prompted him to over-act his part, by departing a little from some of those rigorous rules that had been prescribed to him in the execution of his office; for it is not the first time that rules have appeared very well in theory, which have been found very inconvenient, if not impossible to be complied with, in practice; and with regard to the subscription for the last lottery this was really, in my opinion, pretty much the case; for the legislature did not surely mean that every person, male or female, who wanted a ticket, or even twenty tickets, should come in person to subscribe; and if a gentleman came with a list of persons names, for each of whom he wanted 20 tickets, it was impossible for the receivers to discover, whether the names were real or feigned, or whether or no the tickets were all for the benefit of the person who came to subscribe for them. Therefore, if we go into an inquiry, I think, we can proceed neither to punishment nor censure, unless something very fraudulent and corrupt should appear; because a fraudulent or malicious design is never to be presumed, if an honest and laudable one can be suggested with any sort of probability, which I am very apt to suppose will be the case with regard to the affair now under consideration; and if this should come out to be the case, I am sure

we cannot so much as censure any of these receivers; but will this satisfy those who now complain of their conduct? No gentleman can think so, who considers that they are generally such as were disappointed of the tickets they expected, by the subscription's being so soon full, or such as lost money by their too sanguine hopes that the price of tickets would rise even above that extravagant premium for which they were once sold; and nothing will satisfy such people but the punishment of some of the receivers, whether guilty or innocent; from whence I foresee, that by the inquiry proposed we shall neither be able to do any service to the publick, nor to gain any credit to ourselves.

As to our entering upon an inquiry, Sir, in order to prevent such practices for the future: What practices, Sir, are we to prevent? Are we to prevent peoples crowding an open and publick subscription, when they expect to get by it? The thing is impossible. Every publick subscription will be crowded, unless it be such a one as no man expects to get by; and then I am sure it will never fill. Therefore, I hope, that whilst I live, I shall see every publick subscription in this country crowded as much as the last was. Are we to prevent a rich man's getting as large a share of the subscription as he inclines to have, and has money to pay for? The thing is equally impossible: If he cannot get it in his own name, he will get it in the name of trustees. Are we to prevent a man's selling his subscription at an advanced price, if he can get it? The restraint would be unjust, or at least it would be very imprudent, when the publick has immediate occasion for the money to be raised by the subscription. Therefore we cannot expect, that any view of this kind can be answered by the inquiry proposed, nor can I suggest to myself any publick mischief from any  
of

of these practices, as that sort of stockjobbing which can only be called gaming is now intirely abolished; for to think of preventing foolish mens giving sometimes too high a price for lottery tickets, publick funds, or any commodity whatever, would be ridiculous. If a man be deceived and fraudulently induced to do so, the law as it now stands will give him relief; but if he freely and with his eyes open does so, he ought to suffer for his folly.

In short, Sir, I can neither see any occasion for the parliamentary inquiry proposed, nor any use that can be made of it; and therefore I must be against the motion.

*The next that spoke was Cæso Fabius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**A**LTHO' the inquiry proposed by my Hon. friend be, in my opinion, not only reasonable but necessary, yet I foresaw and expected that it would be opposed; for both from history and experience we may learn, that parliamentary inquiries into the conduct of any officers employed under the crown, high or low, have always been opposed by ministers and their favourites; and if at any time they found themselves forced to submit, they have too often found means to defeat, in a great measure, the effect of the inquiry. This was the case with respect to the inquiry mentioned by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last: A most wicked and flagrant conspiracy had been carried on, under colour of an act of parliament, for cheating the people of this kingdom, by which many thousands, and amongst them some of our best families, had been undone; and there was great reason to believe, that some in the highest stations had been concerned in this conspiracy. Could the parliament

N— F—.

fit unconcerned at such a publick calamity? Could any sort of proceedings be too violent against the contrivers or promoters of such monstrous wickedness. The clamour was so loud and so universal that our then ministers found themselves under a necessity to submit to an inquiry; but by sending one of the chief agents out of the kingdom, and by confounding the most innocent with the most guilty, they prevented that effect of the inquiry which it otherwise might and ought to have had; for the chief perpetrators of that publick villainy most highly deserved a capital punishment. Yet even upon that occasion the danger of making parliamentary inquiries or prosecutions too frequent, and the breach that might thereby be made in our constitution, were often rung loud in our ears; for upon all such occasions those who secretly intend to screen the guilty, never fail to confound inquiries and prosecutions together, tho' they are perfectly distinct in their nature, and gentlemen will, I hope, upon this occasion attend carefully to the distinction.

I shall grant, Sir, that a parliamentary prosecution, either by bill or impeachment, ought never to be carried on, but when it is evident that the criminal cannot be duly punished by any prosecution at common law; but a parliamentary inquiry may often be necessary, in order to procure a prosecution at common law, and sometimes in order to discover whether any crime has been committed or no, or what sort of crime it is that has been committed; and therefore I am convinced, that the frequency of such inquiries can never injure our constitution, but on the contrary will always contribute towards preserving it in its natural strength and vigour: Nay, by our constitution it is the particular business of this house to inquire into every publick grievance: We are the grand inquest of the nation; and

as such, when there is but a suspicion that the publick or the people have been injured or defrauded, we ought, we are in duty bound to inquire into the affair, and after inquiring we are then to determine what we are next to do. If we have A upon that inquiry discovered that some flagrant crime has been committed, we are next to consider whether the criminal can be duly punished by a prosecution at common law; for if it appears that he cannot, we are then bound to proceed against B him by impeachment, or by bill of pains and penalties. On the other hand, if there appears but a probability, that he may be convicted and sufficiently punished by a prosecution at common law, we ought to address his majesty to order his attorney-general C to prosecute; for I suppose every gentleman knows, that in all prosecutions at common law there must be a prosecutor, and that his majesty cannot order his attorney-general to prosecute, until a discovery has been made by the address of this house, the D presentment of a grand jury, or the oath of some informer, that such a crime or offence has been committed.

Now, Sir, to apply what I have said to the affair at present under our consideration, the very argument made use of by the Hon. gentleman E who spoke last against our going in to the inquiry proposed, is one of the strongest arguments that can be urged for our doing so. He was pleased to suggest, that if the receivers for the last lottery any way departed from the directions of the act F of parliament, and of those who appointed them, it may be supposed, that they did so without any fraudulent design, but with a laudable design to serve the publick, by encouraging people to come in and fill up the subscription; and indeed with G regard to some of them, I am apt to believe there is good ground for this supposition. But this, Sir, is my chief reason for the inquiry pro-

posed. It is certain: It is notoriously known, that the grievance which the legislature intended to prevent has, by an evasion of the law, been brought upon the nation by some persons or other. The grievance I mean is that of ingrossing a great number of the tickets, and then raising a spirit of gaming among the people, in order to extort money from them by way of premium upon the sale. This had been so often practised upon former lotteries, that the legislature resolved to prevent it upon the last, and for that purpose enacted, that no person should be allowed to subscribe for more than 20 tickets, and that the subscription should be open and free for every person that inclined to subscribe for that number. Therefore if the receivers took any methods to prevent the subscription's being open and free, if they knowingly allowed any man to subscribe, or if any man did subscribe, for more than 20 tickets, it was a breach of the act, and consequently an offence; and if it was done with a fraudulent intent, to give a preference to friends, or to make a profit by the sale of tickets, it ought to be punished. But that this was done is manifest, from the thousands that were sold in 'Change-Alley soon after the subscription books were shut, and the high premium they were sold for.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that an offence, and a fraudulent offence too, has been committed; and it is our business, it is our duty to discover, if we can, by whom. This we can only do by the inquiry proposed, and it is proposed in very proper terms, as it leaves room for our inquiring into the conduct of the subscribers, as well as the conduct of the receivers of the subscription. The offence is manifest, and that the people were thereby cheated out of large sums of money is notorious: If it were as manifest that all the receivers

ceivers were concerned in this publick fraud, or any way privy to the same, there would be no occasion for an inquiry: We might and ought to proceed directly to address his majesty to order them to be prosecuted; but as it is probable that some of them had no concern in it, and possible that none of them had, we must go into an inquiry, in order to distinguish the innocent from the guilty: When we have done this, I hope, we shall not dispense justice by the lump, as was done in the year 1720, but acquit the innocent, and then make our vengeance fall with its full weight upon him or them that shall appear to be guilty.

As it is so uncertain, Sir, who were the persons guilty of this fraudulent breach of an act of parliament, and this malicious and deceitful imposition upon the publick, I am really surpris'd to hear any gentleman suppose, that the guilty can be prosecuted or punished by any sort of proceeding at common law. There is no judge or magistrate, nor any court but the high court of parliament, that has power to make such an inquiry as may tend to discover who were the persons guilty; and should they be able to discover it, there is some room to doubt whether they have power to inflict an adequate punishment. I am equally surpris'd to hear it supposed, that those who were empowered to appoint the receivers, have any proper authority to make an effectual inquiry into their conduct. They had indeed a power to give orders, rules and directions to the managers, directors, and receivers of the lottery, and the managers, directors, and receivers were obliged to observe those orders, rules, and directions; but they have no power to inquire whether they did so or not, much less to punish them if they did not, and still less power, if possible, to call any witnesses before them, in order to examine

September, 1754.

mine whether the terms of the act, or the directions they had given, were duly complied with. Nay, the bond which they were empowered to take from the receivers, was not to be for a due performance of the terms of the act, or of the directions they should give, but only for the due answering and paying of the monies which the receivers should jointly or severally receive; so that even this bond cannot be deemed forfeited, or put in suit, if the monies have been duly answered and paid, which no one doubts but that they have.

I have said, Sir, that if the receivers did transgress the directions of the act, by knowingly admitting any person to subscribe for more than 20 tickets for his own benefit, it is possible to suppose, that they were induced to do so, by an apprehension that the subscription could not otherwise be filled up; but really such a supposition is not very probable, as it is well known, that before the subscription books were opened, the lottery receipts sold at a premium in 'Change-Alley, so that no reasonable man could have any ground for such an apprehension. How these receipts came to make their appearance so early in 'Change-Alley, will of course come under the inquiry proposed; for if the receivers received any money, and gave receipts in a private manner, previous to the time appointed for opening the subscription books, it was acting contrary to the design of the act of parliament, which, if for any considerable sum, will have a very bad appearance, as it must be allowed to be a partial, and may have been a mercenary and corrupt sort of conduct, which it is so far from being in the power of any inferior court to detect, that, I fear, it will hardly be in the power of parliament.

Upon many accounts therefore, Sir, we must conclude, that the crime

E e e

which

which has been committed, tho' in its nature a very heinous one, can neither be prosecuted nor adequately punished by means of any sort of prosecution at common law; and as it is very certain that a crime has been committed, and the publick, as well as many private persons, very much injured, a parliamentary inquiry is become absolutely necessary. By this means, and by this alone, we may be able to punish the guilty, as well as to justify, and wipe off all scandal from, the innocent; and we shall have this farther advantage, that we may from thence learn how to prevent any such practices in time to come; for whatever the Hon. gentleman may pretend, I am far from thinking the thing impossible: Even I, who am very little versed in publick subscriptions, may be able to propose a method, in case we should ever have occasion for another, which, I hope, we never shall, whereby it will be rendered impossible to give an undue preference to ministers, clerks of offices, or either of their favourites; and equally impossible for a set of rich stock-jobbers to ingross the whole, or the greatest part of the subscription. Therefore I shall most heartily join with my Hon. friend in his motion.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

*The Two Days Journey in the Highlands of Scotland, continued from p. 368.*

WHEN I came to my inn, I found the stable-door too low to receive my large horses, tho' high enough for the country garrons, so the frame was taken out, and a small part of the roof pulled down for their admittance; for which damage I had a shilling to pay the next morning: My fear was, the hut being weak and small, they would pull it about their ears; for that mischance had happened to a gentleman, who bore me company in a former journey, but his horses were not much hurt by the ruins.

When oats were brought, I found them so light, and so much sprouted, that, taking up a handful, others hung to them, in succession, like a cluster of bees; but of such corn it is the custom to give double measure.

My next care was to provide for myself; and to that end I entered the dwelling-house. There my landlady sat with a parcel of children about her, some quite, and others almost naked, by a little peat fire, in the middle of the hut; and over the fire-place was a small hole in the roof for a chimney. The floor was common earth, very uneven, and no where dry, but near the fire, and in the corners,

where no foot had carried the muddy dirt from without doors.

The skeleton of the hut was formed of small crooked timber; but the beam for the roof was large, out of all proportion. This is to render the weight of the whole more fit to resist the violent surries of wind, that frequently rush into the plains, from the openings of the mountains; for the whole fabrick was set upon the surface of the ground, like a table, stool, or other moveable.

Hence comes the Highlander's compliment, or health, in drinking to his friend. For, as we say among familiar acquaintance—To your fire-side; he says much to the same purpose—To your roof-tree, alluding to the family's safety from tempests.

The walls were about four feet high, lined with sticks watled like a hurdle, built on the outside with turf; and thinner slices of the same served for tiling. This last they call divet.

When the hut has been built some time, it is covered with weeds and grass; and I do assure you I have seen sheep, that had got up from the foot of an adjoining hill, feeding upon the top of the house.

If there happens to be any continuance of dry weather, which is pretty rare, the worms drop out of the divet, for want of moisture; insomuch that I have shuddered at the apprehension of their falling into the dish, when I have been eating.

At a little distance was another hut, where preparations were making for my reception. It was something less, but contained two beds, or boxes to lie in, and was kept as an apartment for people of distinction; or, which is all one, for such as seem by their appearance to promise expence. And indeed, I have often found but little difference in that article, between one of those huts and the best inn in England. Nay, if I were to reckon the value of what I had for my own use, by the country price, it would appear to be ten times dearer: But it is not the maxim of the Highlands alone (as we know) that those who travel must pay for such as stay at home; and really the Highland gentlemen themselves are less scrupulous of expence in these publick huts, than any where else. And their example, in great measure, authorises impositions upon strangers, who may complain, but can have no redress.

The landlord not only sits down with you, as in the northern Lowlands, but in some little time asks leave (and sometimes not) to introduce his brother, cousin, or more, who are all to drink your honour's health in usky; which, tho' a strange spirit, is to them like water. And this

this I have often seen them drink out of a scollop shell. And in other journeys, notwithstanding their great familiarity with me, I have several times seen my servant at a loss how to behave, when the Highlander has turned about, and very formally drank to him: And when I have baited, and eaten two or three eggs, and nothing else to be had, when I asked the question, what is there for eating? The answer has been, nothing for you, Sir; but sixpence for your man.

The host, who is rarely other than a gentleman, is interpreter between you and those who do not speak English; so that you lose nothing of what any one has to say relating to the antiquity of their family, or the heroick actions of their ancestors in war, with some other clan.

If the guest be a stranger, not seen before by the man of the house, he takes the first opportunity to enquire of the servant, from whence his master came, who he is, whither he is going, and what his business in that country? And if the fellow happens to be furly, as thinking the enquiry impertinent, perhaps chiefly from the Highlander's poor appearance, then the master is sure to be subtly sifted (if not asked) for the secret; and if obtained, it is a help to conversation, with his future guests.

Notice at last was brought me, that my apartment was ready; but at going out from the first hovel, the other seemed to be all on fire within: For the smoke came pouring out, through the ribs and roof all over; but chiefly out at the door, which was not four feet high, so that the whole made the appearance (I have seen) of a fuming dunghill, removed and fresh piled up again, and pretty near the same in colour, shape, and size.

By the way, the Highlanders say they love the smoke; it keeps them warm. But I retired to my first shelter, till the peats were grown red, and the smoke thereby abated.

This fuel is seldom kept dry, for want of convenience, and that is one reason why, in lighting or replenishing the fire, the smoakiness continues so long a time. And Moggy's puffing of it with her petticoat instead of a pair of bellows is a dilatory way.

I believe you would willingly know (being an Englishman) what I had to eat. My fare was a couple of roasted hens (as they call them) very poor, new killed, the skins much broke with plucking, black with smoke and greased with bad butter.

As I had no great appetite to that dish, I spoke for some hard eggs; made my supper of the yolks, and washed them down with a bottle of good small claret.

My bed had clean sheets and blankets; but, which was best of all (tho' negative) I found no inconvenience from those troublesome companions, with which most other huts abound. But the bare mention of them brings to my remembrance a passage between two officers of the army, the morning after a Highland night's lodging.

One was taking off the slowest kind of the two, when the other cried out, z—ds, what are you doing?—Let us first secure the dragoons; we can take the foot at leisure.

But I had like to have forgot a mischance that happened to me the next morning; for rising early, and getting out of my box pretty hastily, I unluckily set my foot in the chamber-pot, a hole in the ground by the bed-side, which was made to serve for that use in case of occasion.

I shall not trouble you with any thing that passed, till I mounted on horse back, only for want of something more proper for breakfast, I took up with a little brandy, water, sugar, and yolks of eggs, beat up together; which I think they call old-man's milk.

I was now provided with a new guide, for the skill of my first extended no farther than this place; but this could speak no English, which I found afterwards to be an inconvenience.

At mounting \* I received many compliments from mine host; but the most earnest was, that common one of wishing me good weather. For, like the seafaring man, my safety depended upon it; especially at that season of the year.

As the plain lay before me, I thought it all fit for culture; but in riding along, I observed a good deal of it was bog, and here and there rock even with the surface: However, my road was smooth; and if I had had company with me, I might have said jestingly, as was usual among us, after rough way; Come, let us ride this over again.

At the end of about a mile there was a steep ascent, which they call a carne; that is, an exceeding stony hill, which at some distance seems to have no space at all, between stone and stone. I thought I could compare it with no ruggedness, so aptly as to suppose it like all the different stones in a mason's yard, thrown promiscuously upon one another. This I passed on foot, at the rate of about half a mile in the hour. I do not reckon the time that was lost, in backing my horses out of a narrow place without side of a rock; where the way ended with a precipice of about 20 feet deep. Into this gap they

E e e 2

were

\* For the second day's journey.

were led by the mistake, or carelessness of my guide. The descent from the top of this Carne was short, and thence I ascended another hill, not so stony; and at last, by several others, (which tho' very rough, are not reckoned extraordinary in the Highlands) I came to a precipice of about 100 yards in length.

The side of the mountain below me was almost perpendicular; and the rest above, which seemed to reach the clouds, was exceeding steep. The path which the Highlanders and their little horses had worn, was scarcely two feet wide, but pretty smooth, and below was a lake, whereinto vast pieces of rock had fallen, which I suppose had made, in some measure, the steepness of the precipice; and the water that appeared between some of them, seemed to be under my stirrup. I really believe the path where I was, is twice as high from the lake, as the cross of St. Paul's is from Ludgate-hill: And I thought I had good reason to think so; because a few huts beneath, on the farther side of the water, which is not very wide, appeared to me, each of them, like a black spot, not much bigger than the standish before me.

A certain officer of the army going this way, was so terrified with the sight of the abyss, that he crept a little higher; fondly imagining he should be safer above, as being further off from danger, and so to take hold of the heath in his passage: There, a panick terror seized him, and he began to lose his forces, finding it impracticable to proceed, and being fearful to quit his hold, and slide down, left in so doing he should overshoot the narrow path; and had not two soldiers came to his assistance, viz. one who was at some little distance before him, and the other behind, in all probability he had gone to the bottom. But I have observed, that particular minds are wrought upon by particular dangers, according to their different sets of ideas. I have sometimes travelled in the mountains with officers of the army, and have known one in the middle of a deep and rapid ford, cry out, he was undone; another was terrified with the fear of his horse's falling in an exceeding rocky way; and perhaps neither of them would be so much shocked at the danger that so greatly affected the other; or, it may be, either of them at standing the fire of a battery of cannon.

But for my own part, I had passed over two such precipices before, which rendered it something less terrifying; yet, as I have hinted, I chose to ride it, as I did the last of the other two, knowing by the first I was liable to fear, and that my

horse was not subject either to that disarming passion, or to giddiness; which, in that case, I take to be the effect of apprehension.

It is a common thing for the natives to ride their horses over such little precipices; but for myself I never was upon the back of one of them. And by the account some Highlanders have given me of them, I think I should never chuse it in such places as I have been describing.

There is in some of those paths, at the very edge or extremity, a little mossy grass; and those sheltys, being never shod, if they are ever so little foot-fore, they will, to favour their feet, creep to the very brink, which must certainly be very terrible to a stranger.

It will hardly ever be out of my memory, how I was haunted by a kind of poetical sentence, after I was over this precipice; which did not cease till it was supplanted by the new fear of my horse's falling among the rocks, in my way from it.

It was this:

"There hov'ring eagles wait the fatal  
"trip."

By the way, this bird is frequently seen among the mountains, and I may say, severely felt, sometimes, by the inhabitants, in the loss of their lambs, kids, and even calves and colts.

I had now gone about six miles, and had not above two, as I understood afterwards, to the place of baiting.

In my way (which, I shall only say, was very rough and hilly) I met a Highland chieftain with 14 attendants, whose officers about his person I shall hereafter describe; at least the greatest part of them. When we came, as the sailor says, almost broad-side and broad-side, he eyed me, as if he would look my hat off; but as he was at home, and I a stranger in the country, I thought he might have made the first overture of civility, and therefore I took little notice of him and his ragged followers.

On his part he seemed to shew a kind of disdain at my being so slenderly attended, with a mixture of anger, that I shewed him no respect before his vassals; but this might only be my surmise, yet it looked very like it.

I supposed he was going to the glen from whence I came, (for there was no other hut in all my way) and there he might be satisfied by the landlord who I was, &c.

I shall not trouble you with any more at present, than that I safely arrived at my baiting place; for, as I hinted before, there is such a sameness in the parts

of

of the hills, that the description of one rugged way, bog, ford, &c. will serve pretty well to give you a notion of the rest.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 5.

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

I KNOW not whether you yourself are addicted to the filthy practice of snuff-taking; which I cannot help regarding as a national plague, that like another epidemical distemper has taken hold of our noses. You authors may, perhaps, claim it as a privilege, since snuff is supposed by you to whet the invention, and every one is not possessed of Bayes's admirable receipt, the "spirit of brains."—But give me leave to tell you, that snuff should no more be administered in publick, than that of Major's medicinal composition at 4d. a pinch, or any other dose of physick. I know not why people should be allowed to annoy their friends and acquaintance by smearing their noses with a dirty powder, any more than in using an eye-water, or rubbing their teeth with a dentifrice.

If a stranger to this nasty custom was to observe almost every one "drawing out his pouncet-box, and ever and anon giving it to his nose," he would be led to conclude, we were no better than a nation of Hottentots; and that every one was obliged to cram his nostrils with a quantity of scented dirt, to fence them from the disagreeable effluvia of the rest of the company. Indeed, it might not be absurd in such a stranger to imagine, that the person he conversed with took snuff, for the same reason that another might press his nostrils together between his finger and thumb, to exclude an ill smell.

It is customary among those polite people the Dutch, to carry with them every where their short dingy pipes, and smoak and spit about a room, even in the presence of ladies. This piece of good-breeding, however ridiculous it may seem, is not, surely, more offensive to good manners than the practice of snuff-taking: A very Dutchman would think it odd, that a people who pretend to politeness should be continually snuffing up a parcel of tobacco dust; nor can I help laughing, when I see a man every minute stealing out a dirty muckender, then sneaking it in again, as much ashamed of his pocket companion, as he would be to carry a dishclout about him.

It is, indeed, impossible to go into any large company without being disturbed

by this abominable practice. The church and the playhouse continually echo with this musick of the nose, and in every corner you may hear them in concert snuffing, sneezing, hawking, and grunting like a drove of hogs. The most pathetic speech in a tragedy has been interrupted by the blowing of noses in the front and side boxes; and I have known a whole congregation suddenly raised from their knees, in the middle of a prayer, by the violent coughing of an old lady, who has been almost choaked by a pinch of snuff in giving vent to an ejaculation. A celebrated actor has spoiled his voice by this absurd treatment of his nose, which has made his articulation like the hum of a bag-pipe; and the parson of our parish is often forced to break off in the middle of a period to snort behind his white handkerchief.

Is it not a wonder, Mr. Town, that snuff, which is certainly an enemy to dress, should yet gain admittance among those who have no other merit than their cloaths? I am not to be told, that your men of fashion take snuff only to display a white hand perhaps, or the brilliancy of a diamond ring: And I am confident that numbers would never have defiled themselves with the use of snuff, had they not been seduced by the charms of a fashionable box. The man of taste takes his *Strafsburgh veritable tabac* from a right Paris paper-box, and the pretty fellow uses a box of polished metal, that by often opening it he may have the opportunity of stealing a glance at his own sweet person reflected in the lid of it.

Though I abhor snuff taking myself, and would as soon be smothered in a cloud raised by smoaking tobacco, as I would willingly suffer the least atom of it to tickle my nose, yet am I exposed to many disgusting inconveniences from the use of it by others. Sometimes I am choaked by drawing in with my breath some of the finest particles together with the air; and I am frequently set a sneezing by the odorous effluvia arising from the boxes that surround me. But it is not only my olfactory sense that is offended: You will stare when I tell you, that I am forced to taste, and even to eat and drink this abominable snuff. If I drink tea with a certain lady, I generally perceive what escapes from her fingers swimming at the top of my cup; but it is always attributed to the foulness of the milk or drops of the sugar: I never dine at a particular friend's house, but I am sure of having as much rappee as pepper with my turnips; nor can I drink my table beer out of the same mug with

with him, for fear of coughing, from his snuff, if not the liquor, going the wrong way. Such eternal snuff-takers as my friend, should, I think, at meal-times have a screen flapping down over the nose and mouth, under which they might convey their food, as you may have seen at the masquerade: At least they should be separated from the rest of the company, and placed by themselves at the side-table, like the children.

This practice of snuff-taking, however inexcusable in the men, is still more abominable in the other sex. Neatness and cleanliness ought to be always cultivated among the women; but nothing is more opposite to clean linen than this trick of bedawbing themselves with snuff. I have with pain observed the snow-white surface of an handkerchief or apron sullied with the scatterings from the snuff-box; and whenever I see a lady besmeared thus with Scotch or Havannah, I consider her as no cleaner than the kitchen wench scouring her brasses, and begrimed with brickdust and fuller's earth. Housewifely accomplishments are at present seldom required in a well-bred woman: Or else I should little expect to find notableness in a wife who keeps up such a constant correspondence between her fingers and nose; nor indeed would any one think her hands at all fit to be employed in making a pudding.

It should be remembered by the younger part of your fair readers, that snuff is an implacable enemy to the complexion, which in time is sure to take a tinge from it; they should therefore be as cautious of acquiring a fallow hue from this bane of a fair skin, as of being tanned or freckled by exposing their delicate faces to the scorching rays of the sun. Besides, as the nose has been always reckoned a principal if not the chief ornament of the face, they should be as careful to preserve the beauty of it as of any other feature, and not to suffer it to be undermined or bloated by so pernicious an application as snuff taking. For my own part, I should as soon admire a celebrated toast with no nose at all, as to see it prostituted to so vile a purpose. They should also consider, that the nose is situated very near the lips: And what relish can a lover find in the honey of the latter, if at the same time he is obliged to come into close contact with the former. Rather than snuff taking should prevail among the ladies, I could wish it were the fashion for them to wear rings in their noses, like the savage nations; nay, I would even carry it still farther, and oblige those pretty females, who

could be still slaves to snuff, to have their nostrills bored through as well as their ears, and instead of jewels to bear rolls of pigtail bobbing over their upper lips.

We cannot otherwise account for this fashion among the women, so unnatural to their sex, than that they want employment for their hands. It was formerly no reflection for a young lady to be seen in the best company busied with her work; but a girl now-a-days would as soon be surprised in twirling a spinning-wheel as in handling a thread-paper. The fan or the snuff-box are now the only implements they dare to use in publick; yet, surely, it would be much more becoming to have the fore-finger pricked and scarified with the point of a needle, than to see it embrowied with squeezing together a filthy pinch of snuff.

I have said enough, I dare say, already, to make many of your readers turn up their noses at me in disdain; but however, let them *take snuff* as much as they will, you may depend on the good word of one at least, and that is

Your humble servant, &c.

*An Account of the Trade of the Marquisate of Brandenburg, as it now stands, with the Improvements made by his present Prussian Majesty.*

THE marquisate of Brandenburg is one of the largest provinces in the circle of Upper Saxony, and is commonly divided into the Old marquisate, Preignitz, Middle marquisate, Ukraine marquisate, and the New marquisate: Scarce a single mountain is to be found throughout all this province; it consists of vast plains, most of them sandy, covered either with forests or heath; the lands, however, which are washed by the Elbe, the Havel, and the Oder, are more fruitful, affording great quantities of grain and excellent pasturages, where abundance of cattle are fatted: The natural sterility of the soil is corrected by five large rivers and several lakes, which are also of great convenience for commerce. A very plentiful harvest enables the marquisate of Brandenburg to sell to foreigners, near 30,000 quarters of the several kinds of grain; but very often the harvest scarce answers its home consumption: Since the year 1740 the wool trade with foreigners has been prohibited. It produces horses mostly of a small size, a little wine, and that very indifferent; but such excellent turnips, that they are in request all over Germany: Madder is cultivated with great success; the country about Gardeleben abounds in hops,

hops, part of which is used for a kind of beer, called garlie, which is very good, and accordingly great quantities exported. Here are no salt mines, and what flax and hemp is produced, is none of the best; near Tyreye Walde is a mine of vitriol, the only one, and which scarce suffices for the dyes of the country. Throughout the whole marquisate no copper-mine can be found; the iron of a mine near Rabenau is so brittle as to be fit only for cast work; the timber trade is certainly the most considerable of any product of the country; there is a woollen manufacture chiefly of several kinds of serges at Sendal, Salzweidel, Jangermunde, Gardeleben, Pesseberg, Priezwalck, Velberg, Wittstock, Brandenburg, Ruppin, Preuzlau, Soldin, &c. but the most considerable cloth manufacture in all the Prussian dominions is that of Berlin, erected in 1714, by M. de Kramp, who advanced 200,000 livres for that undertaking, and the country raised the like sum: The manufacture was at first set at work in a large building, called Largerbaus, and soon became a royal manufacture, the late king having taken it on his account, at the same time assigning a fund of 500,000 livres for increasing looms and workmen, which he procured from France, Holland, and Brabant; on which the importation of all foreign cloths into his country was prohibited; here is made not only the army cloathing, but also that of the king's subjects.

Some places of the marquisate have linen manufactures, but not equal to those of Silesia: The French refugees have settled manufactures of all kinds of stockings and hats: They of Bohemia make cotton stuffs; the former have likewise introduced the throwing, preparing, and working silk, and tho' their manufactures of silk stuffs had very slender beginnings, yet they now flourish greatly, under the wisdom and liberality of the present king, who has spared no pains to get expert workmen from France; and these found means to bring away their very looms. The king buys up the silk in France and Italy, and sells it again to the manufacturers, for the price it cost him on the spot, till the mulberry nurseries, which are every where planting, shall enable them no longer to stand in need of foreign silk. Under such encouragement, velvets, damasks, taffeties, ribbons, rich stuffs, fattins, silk druggets, &c. are made at Berlin and Potzdam; and in the former of these places no less than 200 looms are constantly going; there also was invented that blue, which the painters have so injudiciously sub-

stituted instead of ultramarine; the inventor's name was Diesbach, and he owed the secret to chance; this celebrated blue is known to be nothing but bullocks blood calcined and lixiviated in vitriol; and this blue is now made in several places in as great perfection as at Berlin. The French refugees have also set up here several tan-pits; the Sieur Simon has a very considerable manufacture of printed linen; as M. Vigne, another refugee, has for tapestry; the Sieurs Splitgerbar and Daum carry on at Potzdam and Spandau a manufacture of arms for the Prussian troops; at Eberswald tobacco is manufactured, and by computation about 4000 quintals are exported into Poland, Russia, and other northern parts. Neustadt on the Dosse has a famous manufacture of looking-glasses, which turn to very good account, at the fairs of Leipsick, Breslau, and Frankfort. Great numbers of poor people subsist by the large plantations of tobacco all over the marquisate of Brandenburg. In 1710, M. Shindelar set up at Berlin a gold and silver-lace manufacture of fifteen looms; upon his death the late king took it into his hands, so that, without dispute, it is now the finest in all Germany. In 1747, the Sieur Splitgerbar set up a house for sugar-baking, wherein he succeeded so well, that in 1750, he obtained an exclusive privilege, and for the further encouragement of such an advantageous undertaking, a duty of 12 per cent. was laid on all foreign sugars.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

From your established Reputation for Candour and Impartiality, I have been induced to send you the following Vindication of the new Tragedy of HERMINIUS and ESPASIA, acted at the Theatre in Edinburgh; wrote with a View to rescue it from the Contempt poured upon it in a certain periodical Pamphlet, in order to be inserted in your Magazine, not doubting of your ready Compliance, which will singularly oblige,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

D. M.

TRUE criticism is of real use to mankind; by it the judgment is corrected and improved; error and absurdity detected and exposed; a refined and just taste attained to; and men are taught to think and write with propriety, and form adequate notions of things: Yet it is ever accompanied with candour, its noblest characteristick, which stamps an

in-

intrinsic and lasting value on it, and makes it current thro' ages; but when prostituted to indulge a partial resentment, or prompted by narrow and unworthy views, when truth and candour are sacrificed to ill nature, it loses its excellence, sinks into contempt, and defeats itself.

The critick who can only discover faults, as he either betrays a malevolent turn of mind or a want of discernment, to distinguish the beauties of an author, his writings can boast of no higher claim, than to be classed amongst the lowest species of criticism: For, as Mr. Dryden says—

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow,  
He, that wou'd search for pearls, must dive below.

Of this kind seem the remarks on the tragedy of *Hermipius and Espasia*, by the author of the above mentioned pamphlet, who endeavours to possess the publick with a most despicable opinion of it, and without any shadow of argument, but his own decisive judgment, pronounces it a bad performance.

That it has its faults, will not be denied, and such as are to be found in most of our modern tragedies; it abounds with a too frequent use of the metaphor; some of them, perhaps, not strictly just, nor are the passions wrought up, with the animated warmth of a Shakespear; yet it has merit, and will be found not to deserve the character, given of it by that author. The substance of which is as follows.

The critick supposes the story to be of the author's invention, and in his opinion a poor one indeed: The language he is pleased to call *flowing fusian*; yet with some condescension, allows it to have some sentiments interspersed; but these very ill dressed; and makes an apology to the reader for taking up so much of his time, with remarks on a performance so unworthy of criticism.

Had the apology been made for the very trifling remark he makes on the play, it had been done, indeed, with far more propriety.—But to proceed—He gives the following lines (the sole object of his criticism) as a specimen of its badness.

Friendship, Ardelia, is the wine of life,  
That mingled with the gall of harsh affliction,  
Sweetens the nauseous draught, and wins  
To bear his lot of sufferance here below—

A rich vein of low wit is exhausted on these lines; whether the critick's own

I shall not determine, but I had heard the same raillery, nay, and dressed in the same phrase, in the mouth of many little criticks about Edinburgh, (even before the play was performed) ere it was so happily hit on by this censor of the stage.

The sentiment they contain, (he says) is borrowed from two beautiful lines of lord Rochester—

Heav'n in our cup the cordial love has  
thrown, [down.

To make the nauseous draught of life go  
It is not improbable that this thought might have occurred as well to him as to lord Rochester. One need not go far to seek a proof of the probability of this conjecture; as the critick now mentioned, had conceived the same turn of wit and manner of expression, as some Edinburgh criticks had done several months before, yet without the imputation of plagiarism.

What is principally objected to, is the expression—*wine of life*—being put in the mouth of the heroine.

Happy, however, it is for the author, that he has so good authorities to plead on, in vindication both of sentiment and figure, as lord Rochester and Dr. Young, who, in his *Complaint, Night the 2d.* uses the same metaphor:

Friendship's the wine of life, but friendship new, &c.

I cannot say, even after the critick's raillery, or the strictest survey of this expression, that it can be justly charged either with indelicacy or impropriety.

Wine was ever held as a cordial; a nourisher of life; and it will hardly be allowed as a proof of intemperance in a lady to esteem it as such, altho', from a degeneracy of manners, it is too frequently used to excess and riot.

A physician who had prescribed the bark of Peru to a young lady his patient, might with equal justice conclude that she loved a bottle, because she preferred it infused in wine, rather than to take it in an elixir.

Friendship here is justly compared to wine.—For as the body, when languishing, is cherished, and the animal spirits revived by wine, so is the mind cheered under affliction, and relieved of its cares, by the consolation of a friend.

I shall not say much further on this point, but to observe, that it argues neither indelicacy nor intemperance in a lady, when her body is impaired by sickness, or her spirits depressed, to take a nourishing glass, any more than it were absurd for her, when her mind was tortured with the anguish of affliction, to fly

fly for ease to the bosom of a friend ; to whom she could vent her griefs, and find relief from the tender sympathy of friendship.

As to the play in general, I shall briefly notice, that the fable is simple, and entirely connected ; the incidents are not numerous, but rise naturally, producing each other ; the unity of time and action so just, that the whole could, with great probability, be supposed to have happened during the representation ; the language easy and natural ; and however it is by the critick termed *fustian*, it will be found, by a dispassionate reader, to be the language of nature, that can melt the heart, and produce grief, terror and pity, effects never yet produced by fustian or bombast ; the catastrophe is truly interesting, particularly Espasia's distress, one proof of which I shall adduce, and which will be owned by all who saw the play performed.

The character of Espasia was performed by Mrs. Lee, who had for some time before made considerable improvements in acting ; and had, in consequence of this gained much in the esteem of the town ; but she was never received in any character with so universal and unbounded applause, which never could have happened, had not the character afforded her scope for action ; a proof that the play was not void of merit.

I shall conclude my remarks with the following soliloquy of Hernando, which affords a strong and striking picture of a mind under the pangs of remorse. After having murdered Herminius, occasionally seeing the extreme distress and distraction of Espasia on that account, who was but just before married, he, from the circumstances Herminius was in when he committed the murder, viz. his innocence and generosity in giving his vanquished rival his life, aggravates the enormity of the deed, and in consequence anticipates the dreadful punishment due to such guilt : He proceeds thus :

That was a sight to turn a murderer pale,  
And wound the eye of guilt !—a double murder !

[worlds  
O how it stings my soul ! Ten thousand  
(Were it undone) in vain would bribe my arm

[heav'n !—  
Again to strike the blow—Had it pleas'd  
(Why am I startled at that awful name ?)

Had it pleas'd heav'n

To give him to his rival's prosp'rous sword,

[breast ?  
What a dire load of guilt had 'scap'd my  
O what a wretch am I ?—I view myself

With horror and amaze !—To plunge my sword

September, 1754.

In his warm heart—when his expanded mind

[slow'd  
Rose emulating heav'n, and pleas'd, be-  
Pardon and life upon his vanquish'd foe,  
That thirsted for his blood.—Sure hell pre-  
pares

[ph'rous flames,  
Her keenest tortures — blows her sul-  
Impatient for the execrable wretch,

That coolly, unprovok'd, cou'd murder  
innocence;

[melting mercy !  
And stab the breast that glow'd with  
O late, O vain remorse !—Wou'd I were  
nothing !

A stone !—a nameless reptile ! any thing  
But what I am !—If there's a hell like  
this,

B How will the damn'd endure it ?—

From the GAZETTES, Sept. 5.

S I R,

A MONGST the many reigning vices of the present age none have risen to a greater height than that fashionable one of luxury, and few require a more immediate suppression ; as it not only enervates the people, and debauches their morals, but also destroys their substance ; whereby, when no longer able to support themselves in their former excesses, they are driven to the most woeful extremities, and plunged headlong into the gulph of ruin.

D This vice was very artfully promoted and encouraged a few years ago, by a prime minister, with a view to render the chief of the nobility and gentry his dependants ; being thus rooted it spread apace, and now daily gains ground all over the kingdom. It not only affects the peer, the commoner, the merchant and the citizen, but its baleful influence extends even to inferior ranks of people, who vie with each other in furniture, eating, drinking and apparel. — What the consequence of this will be, if not put a stop to, time must evince ; but if we dip into history it will be found, that the empire of Rome, with all her opulence, could not escape falling a victim to luxury, which ended in her total destruction.

Indeed, in a trading nation like ours, luxury may be said to be the daughter of commerce and promoter of trade ; for it is certain that our riches have encreased for some years past, in proportion as our commerce has been improved ; and when people have accumulated wealth, they will not be content with necessaries, but their craving appetites, tastes and passions require to be indulged with superfluities. The prevalence of luxury, it must be owned, is an evident token of a people's being wealthy ; but it is also a very

F f f

inauspici-

inauspicious omen of the continuance of their riches; and as it annually drains this nation of considerable sums, for a supply of foreign extravagancies, so it is sufficient, in time, by this means, to turn the balance of trade against us. Amongst the nobility and gentry that have large estates, and the wealthy merchants and citizens who are possessed of affluent fortunes, it can do little mischief, provided the latter do not carry it to excess by vying with the former, or that the superfluities consumed by them are the produce of our own country, or else imported in return for the trading commodities of this nation: Here it is certainly a help to commerce, and ought to suffer very little, if any restraint.—But when the tables of the shopkeeper, the mechanick and artificer, are replenished with cates and dainties unbecoming their rank; their rooms furnished in a sumptuous manner, and themselves and their families appear cloathed in costly garments, much exceeding their stations in life, then it is that luxury and extravagance not only prejudices them, but detriments others of the same degree, by the frequent bankruptcies, insolvencies, and shutting up of shop doors it occasions.

As for luxury in apparel, no age can come up to the present, when by their dress, the clerk, apprentice, or shopman are not distinguishable from their master; nor the servant-maid, even the cook-wench, from her mistress.—The valets, indeed, of people of fashion, might be permitted to wear their masters cast-off cloaths, to do them honour, provided they did not assume too many airs in them abroad, by forgetting their own dependancy.

In the 24th of queen Elizabeth, according to Stow, luxury greatly prevailed in this city, amongst people of all degrees, but in particular amongst the apprentices, in their apparel; which being justly apprehended to be of dangerous consequence to their masters, for remedying thereof it was enacted by the lord-mayor and common-council, 1. That no apprentice should presume to wear any apparel but what he receives from his master. 2. To wear no hat in the city or liberty, but only a woollen cap, without any silk about it. 3. To wear no ruffles, cuffs, loose collar, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar. 4. To wear no doublets but what were of canvas, fustian, sackcloth, English leather, or woollen cloth, without any enrichment of gold, silver or silk. 5. To wear no other coloured cloth, or kersey, in hose or stockings, than white, blue or russet. 6. To wear little breeches, of the same stuffs as the doublets, without be-

ing stitched, laced or bordered. 7. To wear a plain upper coat, of cloth or leather, without pinking, stitching, edging or silk about it. 8. To wear no other surtout than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cotton or bays, with a fixed round collar, without stitching, guarding, lace or silk. 9. To wear no pumps, slippers or shoes but of English leather, without being pinked, edged or stitched; and no garters or girdles other than of crewel, woollen, thread or leather, without being garnished. 10. To wear no sword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife; nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor silver or silk in any part of his apparel.—

The punishment for disobeying this order was, for the first offence, left to the discretion of the master; for the second to be publickly whipped at the hall of his company; and for the third, to serve six months longer than the time specified in the indentures; and every master conniving at the crimes of his apprentice, to forfeit six shillings and eight pence for each offence, to the poor of the parish.

Whatever our modern finical sparks may judge of the matter, yet the care of the government of this city, in restraining luxury in apprentices, by this sumptuary law, was certainly praise-worthy, as it might save many masters and servants from destruction; and were some such ordinance to be enacted at present, by a higher authority, it would prevent the destructive practices of our modern youth (that are bound either to the law or trade) in their keeping of mistresses or horses, their frequenting tavern and alehouse clubs, and playhouses; and in their great excesses in cloaths, linen, perukes, gold and silver watches, rings, &c. whereby they are hardly distinguishable from young gentlemen of the first rank.—And, indeed, there wants an universal regulation of the excesses of the inferior sort of people in this way.

CIVIS.

In our Magazine for May last, p. 222, we showed what great Use may be made of LIME in manuring or fertilizing Land; and as in some Countries it is scarce, we shall give the following Extract from a most ingenious and useful Book lately published, intitled, A new Course of Chemistry, by James Millar\*; from whence every Reader may learn whether any LIME is to be found in his Neighbourhood.

THE author in his account of the effect of menstruums upon minerals, writes thus:

“When we look a little more particularly into the effects of acids on mineral substances, we find among the earths, for in-

instance, two very distinct kinds, clay and chalk; the one beyond the reach of all menstruums; the other subject to that of acids. Clay is soluble in no menstruum whatever, spirit takes no effect upon it; water disunites its parts; but it dissolves no portion of them; they sink to the bottom entire, and the water remains unaltered above: Acids have no more effect upon them; so that clay is one of the indissoluble mineral substances.

Chalk, on the contrary, is soluble in acid. It is no more affected by spirit, or by water, than the other; but it dissolves in acids with effervescence.

We see then that there is an alkaline earth, and there is an inert clay; and of the nature of one or other of these are all the other earths. Some are chalky, as marles, and the lighter boles; others are clayey, as okers and the heavier boles, loams, and what are called clays. All those that are chalky in part, that is, so far as they are chalky, are soluble in acid; all those which are clayey are indissoluble.

Among stones there is, in the same manner, a distinction equally general. There are two original substances, spar and crystal, which are to these as chalk and clay are to the earths, being found frequently pure and simple; and at other times being the basis of the other stones. These differ as the chalk and clay.

Spar is soluble in acids, tho' in no other menstruum; crystal is not soluble in any menstruum whatsoever. As all the earths have something of the original chalk, or something of the original clay in them; so all stones have for their basis one of these two original bodies, crystal or spar; and the consequence is the same. All those which have crystal for their basis are unalterable, and above the power of all menstruums; and all those which have spar are affected by acids, and dissolved, so far as that spar concerns them.

As spar or crystal is the basis of every stone, so the additional matter of which they are composed is generally earth: This earth may, like the matter which is the basis of the stone, be soluble, or not soluble in acids; that is, it may be chalky or it may be clayey; but in general, an indissoluble earth is mixed with the indissoluble basis, and a dissoluble with the dissoluble. Thus clay is mixed with crystal in the formation of pebbles; and chalk, or a chalky earth, with spar, in the formation of marble. Hence pebbles are altogether indissoluble in acids, the base and the admixture being equally indissoluble; and marble is almost altogether dissoluble, and in many species altogether so in acids, the base and the admixture being both dissoluble.

Acids thus become a test of the nature of stones; and this single article in the theory of chemistry gives us opportunities of knowing the nature and composition of a multitude of mineral substances by a single experiment. With the theory of the art we therefore acquire a great portion of natural knowledge; and there is more use in it. All stones that have spar for their base are fit for making lime; all those which have crystal, for the making glass. The man who is to chuse, therefore, for either of these purposes, has nothing more to do than to take a quantity of acid, no matter whether vitriolick, nitrous, or whatever; if he be to chuse for lime, every stone which makes an effervescence with that liquor is for his purpose; if for glass, every stone which does not."

From the same book we shall give the following recipe for making tincture of roses.

"Put into an earthen vessel half an ounce of dried red rose leaves cut from the buds, and without the white part; and with them three times their weight of fine sugar; pour on them a quart and half a pint of boiling water, into which has been first put a scruple of oil of vitriol: Cover the vessel, and let it stand till all is cold, then strain off the liquor.

This infusion seems only to have been dignified with the name of a tincture, because of its fine red colour and great transparency. The sugar may be added when the liquor is strained off, but it will be then less clear; and if added at first, it does not at all prevent the menstruum from drawing the tincture."

Likewise the following for making fulminating powder.

"Reduce to powder three ounces of pure salt-petre, first bruised and exposed to a gentle heat, to be made perfectly dry. Powder separately an ounce of pure brimstone, and grind these together in a warm mortar. Then grind separately to powder two ounces of salt of tartar, first dried also before the fire. When this is ground fine by itself, mix the others with it, and rub them a considerable time together, that they may be perfectly united. Put the powder up in a bottle, and keep it stopped close.

The strength of this depends upon its being kept from the air; and there is also some caution to be employed in using it. A scruple of it well prepared, and well kept, being held over a gentle fire till it melts, will then explode with a noise equal to the report of a pistol.

I made some experiments with this powder before the late duke of Montagu,

F f f 2

by

by which it was evident, that, under proper management, it might be used in the service to great advantage; but the death of that nobleman prevented the prosecution of the inquiry. All depends upon the making a large quantity of the powder melt together; for, in general, when a little is melted, it explodes, and carries the unmelted away with it; so that a large quantity makes no more report, nor has any more force, than a smaller. This melting a sufficient quantity together is to be effected by a decreasing fire, which is to be raised at the time when all is melted, to make the explosion. We carried it so far as to find, that a drachm of it thus completely exploded had great effects, and was equal to many times its weight of gunpowder. The experiments are worth prosecuting farther, by some one who has leisure and knowledge."

And also the following for making artificial lightnings.

"Mix together eight ounces of oil of vitriol, and a quart of water; put the mixture into a large and tall cucurbit; set this in a sand heat, and make the liquor warm. Then put into it two ounces of clean iron filings, by a little at a time. There will arise a thick white vapour, which will make its way out at the mouth of the glass. Apply a lighted candle to this, and it instantly takes fire. The body of the vessel is filled with flame, which flashes and disappears just in the manner of lightning. The vapour will continue to arise freely for a considerable time, and may be fired over and over again, if the liquor be kept at a due degree of heat. But if it be too hot, it will no more succeed than if too cool.

This gives some idea of those damps in mines, which take fire at the approach of a candle; and being in great quantity, often do terrible mischief. We know that iron is almost every where in the earth, and that the vitriolick acid is also common there. Where therefore can be the wonder that effects are produced in the earth, like those which we are able thus to produce by chemistry?

The solution of iron may be so managed that the flame shall play about the top of the vessel for a long time, or continue fixed in the manner of a candle. All this depends upon the management of the heat, the shape of the vessel, and the proportion of the ingredients. It may be very well done in a Florence wine flask."

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of last PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 360, and Concluded.*

THE only important affair of this session in which no bill seemed to be designed, was that relating to the lottery of the preceding year, which was introduced as follows: Dec. 4, it was ordered by the House of Commons, that an account should be laid before the house of the contributors to the lottery directed by an act of parliament, passed in the last session, intitled, *An act for purchasing of the museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, &c.* And in pursuance of this order, there was presented to the house, on the 12th, a book, intitled, *An account of the contributors to the lottery directed by the said act.* The title of which book was then read, and the book ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the house. Next day a clause in the said act being read, it was ordered, that the managers and directors of the said lottery, should lay before the house, the account (delivered to them by the receivers appointed in pursuance of the said act) of all sums of money accrued or come to the hands of the said receivers, or any of them respectively. And another clause in the said act being read, it was ordered, that the receivers of the sums contributed to the said lottery, should lay before the house, an account of such contributors, who paid down a proportion of their consideration money, and did not pay the remaining part before the 26th of October last, with an account of the sums so received, and what was become thereof, and also an account of the tickets disposed of in consequence of such contributors default, distinguishing by, and to, whom, sold, and when, and for what price. These accounts were all accordingly laid before the house the next day; and the titles being read, were ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house.

The house being thus possessed of the proper materials, a motion was the same day made by George Cooke, Esq; that the said book should be referred to the consideration of a committee; which motion being seconded by James Colebrook, Esq; and several clauses of the said act, as well as several parts of the said book being read, a long debate ensued, in which, besides the said two gentlemen, the chief speakers for the motion were Thomas Prowse, Esq; Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; William Thornton, Esq; Sir John Rushout, and Charles Townshend, Esq; and the chief speakers against the motion were, Sir William Yonge, Welbore Ellis, Nicholas Hardinge, and Henry Fox, Esqrs.

And

And the previous question having been proposed, viz. that that question be now put, it was carried in the affirmative; after which the question was put upon the motion, and carried in the affirmative without a division; whereupon a committee was appointed, who were to examine the said book, and to report to the house what they should find in the same material to be laid before the house; that all who came to the committee should have voices; and that they should have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 17th, the above mentioned accounts were all referred to the said committee, and they having chosen the said George Cooke, Esq; for their chairman, proceeded to examine as directed, during which they examined all the receivers and their clerks, as also several other persons, and at last agreed upon such facts as they thought material to be laid before the house; which Mr. Cooke reported to the house on March 5, when it was ordered, that the said report should be taken into consideration on the 14th, and the same having been then taken into consideration, and several clauses of the said act read, the following resolutions were agreed to by the house, viz.

1. That Peter Leheup, Esq; did enter the names of several persons, as contributors to the lottery, established by an act passed last session of parliament, in the book prepared by his order, and for his use, as one of the receivers of the contributions to the said lottery; and that contributors names for above five thousand eight hundred tickets, were entered by him in the said book, before the first meeting of the receivers, on Saturday the ninth of June, 1753.

2. That the said Peter Leheup took upon himself the management, order, and direction, of this branch of the lottery; appointing the place to receive contributions at, and preparing the advertisement for that purpose; naming clerks for the other receivers; providing books and printed forms of receipts; and directing the other receivers how to proceed.

3. That the lottery office at the Exchequer, was the place appointed to receive contributions to the said lottery, whereof notice was given by the receivers in the London Gazette, of June 9, 1753, purporting, that the said receivers would attend on the then 14th instant at the said office, from nine till one o'clock in the forenoon, and so continue constantly every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

4. That the said receivers without regard to the above notice, did take in many contributions on the said June 9, and on

several other days; preceding the time appointed by them in the Gazette for that purpose.

5. That contributions were taken in by the said receivers on Thursday, the said June 14, before and after the hours appointed, and after proclamation was made, that no more would be taken that day, and after the doors were ordered to be shut in pursuance of such publick notice.

6. That contributions were taken by the said Mr. Leheup, at the Treasury, on Monday or Tuesday the 11th or 12th, and on Wednesday, June 13, last, particularly, for Mr. Calmel, who asked for 260 or 270 tickets.

7. That the said Peter Leheup (after telling the said Mr. Calmel, there could be only twenty tickets in his own name) bid him take paper, and pen and ink, and sit down in the office, and make out a list: That, after Mr. Calmel had so made out a list of names for the number of tickets he proposed taking, Mr. Leheup made no objection to the names, but delivered him receipts for that number of tickets.

8. That the said Peter Leheup did not make good his first payment at the Bank, within three days after the lottery was full, as the other receivers did, and as the act directs.

9. That no contributors first payment for tickets in the said lottery became forfeited, till after October 26, 1753.

10. That the said Peter Leheup disposed of 60 tickets in his department, on or before October 26, 1753, which he has returned as forfeited tickets.

11. That the said Peter Leheup has not accounted for the premium such tickets bore, as the other receivers have done.

12. That the receivers could have no property in, or any right to dispose of, the non-claimed tickets.

13. That it appears to this house, that receipts for many thousand tickets were publicly sold in Exchange-Alley, within a few days after the lottery was full, viz. on and before June 21, for Sampson Gideon, Esq; at a very considerable premium; and that a draught of the said Mr. Gideon's, payable to the said Mr. Leheup, for 40l. was paid into the Bank by him, in part of his first payment, on or about June 18, 1753; and that by draught or order of the said Mr. Gideon, 1666l. 5s. were paid to Mr. Brasseley's and company, bankers, on June 19, 1753, to Peter Leheup, junior; 1550l. whereof was paid in three bank notes; which individual bank notes were paid into the Bank on June 21, 1753, by the said Peter Leheup.

Leheup, the receiver, towards making good his first payment.

14. That, (after the said receivers had, by publick notice in the Gazette, appointed a time and place for the receiving contributions for the purchase of tickets in the said lottery) the taking in contributions, and issuing receipts, before that time was contrary to the method prescribed by the act, defeating the purposes of an open subscription, and an imposition on the publick.

15. That the said Peter Leheup, having, before the said act passed, taken in contributions to the said lottery, did thereby assume to himself a power of pre-determining, what should be the proceeding, and who should be the contributors, under the said act; and that several of the provisions in the said act, when it was passed (declaring, that the contributions should be received in a publick manner, and from any person) were thereby in a great measure defeated, and rendered ineffectual.

16. That the said Peter Leheup, in entering the names of persons as contributors, who did not make their first payment at the time of his accepting them as such, and afterwards in taking upon himself to become contributor for the tickets, which were entered in the names of several of the said persons, and in taking contributions privately at the Treasury, instead of publicly at the lottery office, was guilty of a direct violation of the said act, and of a breach of trust.

17. That the said Peter Leheup, one of the receivers of the said lottery, in receiving contributions on the said June 14, till eight at night, and after proclamation was publicly made about one o'clock, by order of the said Mr. Leheup, that no more would be taken that day, and the office doors then shut;—in disposing of the non-claimed and double charged tickets, instead of re-delivering them to the managers and directors of the lottery, as the act directs;—in disposing of 60 tickets as forfeited, before they actually became forfeited;—in aiding and instructing contributors, how that part of the said act, which directs, that no person should be allowed to subscribe for more than twenty tickets, might be evaded;—and in not paying the contributions into the Bank within the time limited by the said act, was guilty of a further violation of the said act, and of another breach of trust.

18. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct his attorney general forthwith to prosecute, in the

most effectual manner, the said Peter Leheup, for his said offences.

And then it was ordered, 1. That the said address be presented to his majesty by such members of this house, as are of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

A 2. That the said resolutions be humbly laid before his majesty at the same time with the address.

Most of these resolutions were unanimously agreed to, but the last was opposed by Robert Nugent, Esq; and Sir William Yonge, and supported by George Cooke, Esq; col. Haldane, Charles Townshend, Esq; William Northey, Esq; Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq; and Sir Richard Lloyd; and upon the question's being put, was agreed to without a division.

Having now given an account of the most important affairs that were brought before the last session of last parliament, we shall conclude with observing, that, April 6, his majesty came to the house of peers, and put an end to the session, after passing the acts then ready for the royal assent, with a most gracious speech from the throne, which our readers may see in our Magazine for April last, p. 176.

S I R,

Tho' the Relation of a Thunder Storm in Cornwall, in the Philosophical Transactions, has been inserted in some of the Papers, yet, as it is so remarkable, I think it ought not to be omitted in your London Magazine, where it will be better preserved than in a News-Paper, and made more publick than in the Transactions, which are designed chiefly for the Learned.

D An Account of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning near Ludgvan in Cornwall, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Wm. Borlase, M. A. F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr. Lyttleton, Dean of Exeter.

Ludgvan, Feb. 1, 1753.

O N Dec. 20, last, about 8 in the morning, I perceived the sky suddenly overcast in the E. with very dark and red angry clouds, the wind very boisterous during their continuance. They passed away, and at intervals we had clear blue sky, and then large clouds again, attended with cold showers. About a quarter before 12, there was neither rain nor wind, but sunshine: However, some flying thin clouds were observed to join, and form a body in the N. W. and then ensued one of the most shocking peals of thunder I ever heard, attended here with much lightning, but it did no harm. It was so also in the high grounds of St. Hilary (the next parish on the E.) where a gentleman travelling found all the downs round him on a sudden

fall

full of lightning. But this thunder cloud broke about 3 miles to the W. of this place, in the side of Moelfra hill, in the parish of Maddern, where I traced the marks the lightning had left, as follows.

The first was an incision, or scratch, made in the turf, about 3 inches wide, and 2 deep, where the lightning coming up from the S. W. passing thro' a bank, and issuing out in 3 streams, which united again, turned away to the N. About 10 paces to the N. of these breaches, are more marks of the same kind, but not in the same direction; for the lightning here came from the N. W. and, passing upwards, the furrow it had made grew wider and somewhat deeper, as it gained upon the hill, especially where it met with bank or stone; and some banks were 5 foot wide, which had their tops untouched, but were pierced thro' as with a bullet. This 2d furrow was (as all the rest) not in a strait line, but a vermicular direction, and with its turnings led us to a karn, or edge of flat rocks. Here the lightning passing parallel to the side of the karn, came in a direction from W. by N. and meeting with a flat rock (which we call a quoit) standing on its edge, the southern part of which directly opposed its passage, cut off all that end, split the quoit into 2 thinner ones, took off several splinters, and left large spots of sulphur (whitish like arsenick) on that side whence the shivers were taken off. On the top of this quoit is a remarkable incision, about 3 inches long, and as many wide, whence a piece of the same dimensions was carried off, as if a musket ball had been fired at it. The lightning from this rock spread to the S. in 2 branches, breaking and rooting up some stones, and making its way clear under others, appearing again on the other side. These last mentioned furrows were 10 inches wide and a foot deep; besides which, we found several places in the hill with holes about a foot wide, and 6 or 8 inches deep, and several clods cut thin and clear off the ground; which shews, that as this lightning went like darts thro' banks and stones, and tore up the ground in many places like a plough-share, so in others it spread into an horizontal thin edge, which scooped up and carried off the little unevennesses of the turfy ground. The whole tract of this lightning was about a furlong from W. to E. Two women, 1 half a mile, the other but a quarter distant, saw a smoke, at the karn, as if several muskets had been discharged there. A third woman, not a furlong distant, saw the town-place, where her house was, as it were all on fire; and during this dread-

ful thunder, the sheep on the hill ran to and fro, as if driven by a pack of dogs. This hill of Moelfra is the highest land between N. and S. sea in this part, about 2 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter.

This first thunder-clap was succeeded, in less than a quarter of an hour, by another, which broke at a village, in the parish of Gullval, called Trythal, about a mile and half to the S. W. of Moelfra-hill, and was attended with the following melancholy accidents.

Thomas Olivey, a farmer, was returned from the field about a quarter before 12, and had all his family round him in the kitchen, except his daughter who was in the hall. The farmer sat by the fire, and his wife upon a bench before it: Their only son, 23 years of age, was standing at a window, when it lightened much, and the first clap of thunder (spoken of before) followed. This clap was so violent here, that nothing was remembered equal to it, and the back-door of the kitchen quivered. The farmer desired his son not to stand so near the window, upon which he removed backwards into the corner of the room, and sat down. The apprentice boy laughing at him, was chid by his master, and luckily for him, sent out of the room, to take care of something without doors. The lightning came from the W. N. W. and falling upon the stack of the kitchen chimney, which was about 4 foot square, and as much in height, of hewn stone, carried it clear off from the house, and threw it into a pool of water 20 feet distant. In the chamber over the kitchen, directly beneath the top of the chimney, was a little closet boarded in; all the boards were broken to pieces, the timbers of the roof shatter'd, as also the bedstead. Two planks of the chamber were forced, a large cloaths press thrown down, and the 3 windows (except one casement) all broken, and blown out. From the top of the chimney, and chamber, it descended into the kitchen, where the family was. The farmer saw no lightning, nor heard any thunder, after the first clap before mentioned; but as soon as he had given the afore said orders to the apprentice, was struck senseless with the first flash, and thrown into the middle of the kitchen, and continued senseless for a quarter of an hour. As soon as he came to himself, he asked who struck him? but had not the use of his arms, and felt an aching pain, shooting, as he described it, into his bones; and a brand iron, which hung in the chimney, being thrown down into a pan of boiling water,

# 416 MATH. QUESTION. Description of BATAVIA. Sept.

water, had so dashed the water upon him, that his life was in extreme danger for above a fortnight.

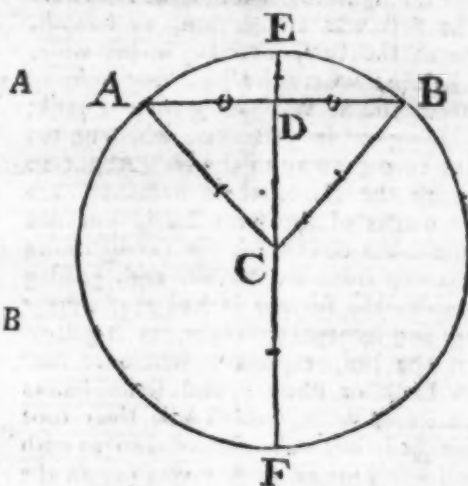
Mrs. Olivey was struck down before the hearth; both her shoes, tho' buckled as usual, were struck off her feet, but her feet not hurt, and being neither burnt nor senseless, was able to cry out for help, but could not move; for she had no use of her under limbs for a day and an half. The farmer's brother was at the end of a long table in the same room; and was only flung against the wall, about 3 feet distant, not hurt. Mrs. Olivey's sister was near the back-door, a plank of which was started, and beat in; she was struck senseless and thrown 12 feet off against a settle. The farmer's son was struck dead where he was sitting, but not moved from his seat, nor his face at all changed. His coat and waistcoats (for he had 2 on) were torn into shreds, so that I could hardly distinguish where the pieces had been joined; his shirt had a rent, 2 feet long, down the back, and was scorched; his left shoe torn from his foot, and the little toe hung but by a bit of skin. His dog was lying at his feet, dead likewise, but never moved out of his place. The farmer's daughter received the shock in the hall, was struck senseless, but revived soon; felt a trembling all over, her feet tingling and partly benumbed, and stiff, as if sleeping; but perceiving in the room a cloud of smoke, and hearing her mother cry out, she made haste into the kitchen, which she found full of smoke, stinking like brimstone.

The lightning had left a mark quite cross the clavel of the kitchen chimney, about half an inch wide, in an undulating direction, broke thro' the partitions of the under floor, thrown down the shelves, carried out all the S. windows, forced up the stair-case, blown out the N. window, missed a clock which stood close by; and being somewhat spent when it reached the hall, carried out the windows, moved not some delist basons in the S. window, but forced the door of a beaufet at the end of the hall an inch and half inwards, and shook the E. wall of the house to the very foundation.

The house stands very high, without tree or hill near it. I went thither purposely to examine into the circumstances of this melancholy accident; and, after I had talked a little with the farmer and his family, and they had all kindly entered into a detail of the particulars, the tears appeared in the eyes of some; others, even then, tho' almost a month after the misfortune, trembled; and all faltered in their speech, and could not

go on with their story, without frequent pauses.

Two QUESTIONS by Mr. Hemingway of Norwich.



1. L HATH applied to K in the county of Norfolk, for a piece of excellent clay ABEA, being the segment of a circle CAEBFA, whose radius is = 12, and the versed sine DE = 3 Gunter's chains: Query the purchase money at five hundred pounds per acre?
2. Admit a rectangular piece of land whose length is =  $x$ , the breadth =  $y$ , the diagonal =  $d = 11.95$  chains, and  $AA = 7.1401247770609$  acres; finally, if  $x + y \times y = 1000$ , the length, and breadth of the said parallelogram are hence required.

ARCHIMEDIS.

A Description of BATAVIA, belonging to the Dutch, in the East-Indies. (See the PROSPECT hereto annexed.)

BATAVIA, now the capital of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, (as Bantam was formerly) is situate in a level country, on a fine bay of the sea, in 106 degrees of eastern longitude, and six degrees of south latitude; 40 miles east of Bantam. Several islands lying before the bay, cover it from the winds and waves, so that 1000 sail may ride here with safety. Two large moles run out half a mile into the sea, and vessels may lie close to the keys. In one of these islands, the Dutch are perpetually building or cartening of ships; from whence they call it *On-roff*, or *No-roff*. The city of Batavia is nearly square, built with white stone, and laid out in spacious streets; canals lined with stone, and planted with evergreens, running thro' the chief of them; the river, which runs thro' the middle of the town, supplying them with water. It is defended by a fort, which commands the harbour, and is surrounded by a wall and 22 bastions. What adds to the beauty of the

the place is their bridges, near 60 of which, built with stone, are laid over the canals. Within the fort stands the governor's house, and the apartments of the principal officers. In the middle of the town is a fine square, on one side of which is the great church, and on another the stadthouse. The suburbs reach a mile and half beyond the city, in which are large gardens and orchards. Here the Chinese live, or rather did live, before their terrible massacre by the Dutch, about 14 years ago, and had their temples and tombs resembling those in their mother country. Here also reside the Javanese, Malays, Bandanese, and a multitude of other people brought hither by the Dutch from the countries they have enslaved in these parts. Little forts are erected on every side, six or seven miles from the town, to defend the avenues, and for the security of their country seats and gardens.

Several of the Timoreans, inhabitants of an island east of China, having been brought hither by the Dutch, do also constitute part of the people of Batavia. Many more nations, besides those already mentioned, have been subdued by the Dutch, and out of them they have formed a body of 12 or 15,000 regular troops, of whom 1000 mount guard at Batavia every day. By introducing such numbers of Indian nations, the Dutch have made Batavia one of the most populous cities in Asia; and the chief people of the several nations being thus in their power, they have not much to fear from the meaner sort, who have been left behind to cultivate the ground.

The Dutch suffer no European nation to trade to Java. The Chinese import their merchandize to Batavia, and the Dutch themselves import the produce of Japan, the Spice islands, Persia, Surat, Bengal, the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, and all the merchandize of Europe and Africa. Never were such magazines of goods laid up in any city, as in Batavia, except in Amsterdam itself; and as they barter the goods of one country for another, the Indian trade is so far from diminishing their treasure, that it brings them in more gold and silver than any other traffick. The Dutch, with great propriety assume the title of sovereigns of all the seas, from the Cape of Good-Hope, eastward to Cape-Horn in America; as there is no likelihood of any power being able to resist the fleets they can fit out at Batavia within these limits.

The Hollanders have founded schools in Batavia for teaching the learned languages, and all kinds of mechanick arts  
September, 1754.

are brought to great perfection here. A printing-house, paper-mills and gun-powder-mills are erected here: There are also sugar-bakers, cotton-weavers, carpenters, ropemakers, bricklayers, shipwrights, smiths, braisers, cutlers, &c.

The Dutch governor of Batavia takes great state upon him, and has in reality the power of a sovereign prince. A troop of horse guards precede his coach when he goes out, halberdiers surround the coach, and a company of foot-guards march after it, clothed in yellow sattin, enriched with silver lace and fringe: The governor's lady also has her guards, and is attended in all respects, both within and without doors, like a queen.

The Dutch have upwards of 20,000 standing forces in Java, one part Hollanders, and the other Indians. As Batavia is a place of the greatest trade in India, the customs must be very considerable. Beside the land-forces, they have no less than 20 or 40 men of war in India, which is a force sufficient to engage any European or Indian fleet they may meet with in those seas.

The cruelties exercised by the Dutch, both on Europeans and Indians, in the last century, were almost forgot, till the massacre of the Chinese in Batavia, in the year 1740, revived the memory of them: To justify which, the Dutch pretended to have discovered a conspiracy of the Chinese to make themselves masters of Batavia, and extirpate the Hollanders. (See a particular account of this massacre, in our Mag. for 1741, p. 350, 361, when near 12,000 Chinese were butchered in one day, and the kennels of the streets ran with blood.)

From the Appendix to the 3d Part of Mr. Franklin's New Experiments on Electricity, lately published, it seems as if a new Improvement might from that Art be made in our Cookery, as will appear from the Appendix itself, the first Part of which is as follows.

AS Mr. Franklin, in a former letter to Mr. Collinson, mentioned his intending to try the power of a very strong electrical shock upon a turkey, that gentleman accordingly has been so very obliging as to send an account of it, which is to the following purpose.

He made first several experiments on fowls, and found that two large thin glass jars gilt, holding each about six gallons, and such as I mentioned I had employed in the last paper I laid before you on this subject, were sufficient, when fully charged, to kill common hens outright; but the turkeys, though thrown

G g g into

into violent convulsions, and then, lying as dead for some minutes, would recover in less than a quarter of an hour. However, having added three other such to the former two, though not fully charged, he killed a turkey of about ten pounds weight, and believes that they would have killed a much larger. He conceived, as himself says, that the birds killed in this manner eat uncommonly tender."

But if our luxury should introduce this method of killing meat for our polite tables, we must from the same author caution those employed in it, to take care that they do not thereby send themselves to the shambles; for in this Appendix it is added as follows.

"In making these experiments, he found, that a man could, without great detriment, bear a much greater shock than he imagined; for he inadvertently received the stroke of two of these jars through his arms and his body, when they were very near fully charged. It seemed to him an universal blow throughout the body from head to foot, and was followed by a violent quick trembling in the trunk, which went off gradually in a few seconds. It was some minutes before he could recollect his thoughts, so as to know what was the matter; for he did not see the flash, tho' his eye was on the spot of the prime conductor, from whence it struck the back of his hand; nor did he hear the crack, though the by-standers said it was a very loud one; nor did he particularly feel the stroke on his hand, tho' he afterwards found it had raised a swelling there, of the bigness of half a swan-shot, or pistol-bullet. His arms and the back of his neck felt somewhat numbed the remainder of the evening, and his breast was sore for a week after, as if it had been bruised. From this experiment may be seen the danger, even under the greatest caution, to the operator, when making these experiments with large jars; for it is not to be doubted, but several of these, fully charged, would as certainly, by increasing them, in proportion to the size, kill a man, as they before did a turkey."

N. B. The original of this letter, which was read at the Royal Society, has been mislaid.

*The Manner of Sheering Sheep in the Ardennes, a Forest in Lower Germany, between Limburg and Lorraine, and of preventing many Distempers incident to them.*

THE sheep of the Ardennes are every where celebrated for the exquisite delicacy of their flesh; and, from a

particular secret of sheering them, their wool also is in no less esteem. Amidst all the accidents and distempers to which sheep are liable, seldom any of them are known to die, certain innocent remedies soon restoring them; I have observed every where else there is a fixed season for sheering sheep, and accordingly, I have seen not a few, after being shorn, shivering with the sharpness of the air; whereas in the Ardennes, if the month of April or May be too hot or too cold, the sheering is delayed, and it is not often they set about it before the middle of spring; if, when bared, they are found to have received any wound in the sheering, it is rubbed over with a liquid pitch, and all the rest of the body well washed with wine or oil. In some part of the Ardennes, the wine is mixed with oil-lees, or an ointment is made of wine, oil, and virgin wax; and this precaution is said not only to thicken their wool, but also preserves them from sores and the scab. They are never sheered in the morning, it being a proverb in the country, that wool is to be sheered, as fruits designed for keeping are to be gathered, when the dew and coolness have been exhaled by the heat of the sun; if sheep are sheered when sweating, the wool by imbibing the sweat becomes the softer and better coloured.

Sheep are subject to a kind of distemper, which within two or three weeks frequently sweeps away a whole flock; but to prevent such a fatality, the Ardennes sheep at the beginning of the spring have a certain potion given them. The flock is first carefully examined, and the ailing sheep separated from the sound, an excellent method; yet is the Ardennes the only place where I ever see it practised; after this, the juice of wild sage, and hore-hound well cleansed, is mixed in their drink, and this continued for a fortnight successively. In autumn this medicament is repeated, and those who are sick likewise go through the same course during a fortnight, and generally with a very happy effect.

Upon being seized with the scab, which the negligence of the shepherds does but too often occasion, an ointment is prepared for them of the juice of any kind of sage, mixed up to a consistency with pulverized ceruse and fresh butter; with this the sheep are rubbed, and three days after washed with the urine of a she ass, which cures them.

If the excessive heats have so affected them, that they grow sickly and faint, and even to a total loss of appetite, the juice of wild beets is mixed in their drink, and

and endeavours are used that they should eat them, which if they can be brought to, they are the sooner upon their legs; but if any asthmatick symptoms appear in the sheep, the tip of their ears is cut off, after which, the paunch of a sheep being thoroughly boiled in wine, a spoonful of the liquor is given to every sheep; and this never fails, in a very little time, to fet them to rights.

The cough is so common a disorder among sheep, that one seldom passes near a flock without hearing it in several; yet in the Ardennes it is otherwise, for upon their first coughing a radical cure is wrought by syringing, during six or eight days, up the sheep's nostrils, blanched almonds pounded with wine.

It sometimes happens, that sheep feed in pastures intermixed with noxious herbs; which not seldom occasions their belly to swell, and this, without a speedy remedy, proves fatal; but, upon the first appearance of it, they are bled in the lip, and a spoonful of man's urine administered to them, which makes a perfect cure.

If along with the grafs they have eat any worms, or leeches, olive-oil mixed with warm vinegar is poured down their throats; this not only cures them of the present evil, but preserves them from several other accidents.

An abscess or imposthume in the sheep is cut, and salt, well pulverized and burnt with liquid pitch, strewed over the incisions.

In order to make the sheep good nurses, so that they may be able plentifully to suckle two lambs, all they do is to bind dittany and trefoil to their bellies.

Upon the lambs being sick a few ivy leaves are given them to eat, which, after a week, so well restores them, that they suck very vigorously.

All these remedies are innocent and tried; and I was the rather induced to make them publick, as they are of use, and not generally known.

*The Writer of the GRAYS-INN JOURNAL, under the Name of Charles Ranger, Esq; being about to take Leave of the Publick, and lay down the said Paper, which had subsisted for two Years, recommends the CONNOISSEUR, from which we often make Extracts for the Entertainment of our Readers, in the following Terms.*

I DO not flatter myself on this occasion, that the present writer will be missed by the publick; on the contrary, I believe it probable that the vacancy may be filled by some more able and rising genius; and while the *Connoisseur* deals out his

ingenious productions, I am too sensible that Ranger may not be regretted. Be that as it may, as the name of Mr. Town has been often mentioned in the *Gray's-Inn Journal*, I must take this opportunity to declare, that, however, applications may have been made of that character, I only meant general satire. With regard to Mr. Town, who now entertains the publick, he certainly has no relation to that ideal personage, and after perusing his writings, I have often applied Swift's lines to myself,

When he can in one essay fix  
More sense than I can do in six,  
It gives me such a jealous fit,  
I try, pox take him and his wit.

As I now no longer dread him for a rival, I cannot have the sense of his merit without shewing the love at the same time; and if an elegant stile, a delicate vein of humour, and on many subjects beautiful strokes of wit in the opposition of ideas, can any way recommend an author, I am persuaded Mr. Town will bid fair for the publick favour.

Having mentioned thus much, I must add, that I do not here take upon me to prescribe to my readers; the publick invariably judges well for themselves, and from their decision there is no appeal.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURGH, July 19.

ON Wednesday last arrived in town, Col. George Washington and Capt. James Maccay, who gave the following account to his honour the governor, of the late action between them and the French, at the Great Meadows in the western part of this dominion \*.

"The 3d of this instant July, about 9 o'clock, we received intelligence that the French, having been reinforced with 700 recruits, had left Mononghela, and were in full march with 900 men to attack us. Upon this, as our numbers were so unequal (our whole force not exceeding 300) we prepared for our defence in the best manner we could, by throwing up a small entrenchment, which we had not time to perfect, before our centinel gave notice, about 11 o'clock, of their approach, by firing his piece, which he did at the enemy, and, as we learned afterwards, killed three of their men; on which they began to fire upon us, at about 600 yards distance, but without any effect: We immediately called all our men to their arms, and drew up in order before our trenches; but as we looked upon this distant fire of the enemy only as

G g g 2

an

\* See our Mag. for last Month, p. 370. And a Map of the Western parts of Virginia, in our Mag. for June last.

an artifice to intimidate, or draw our fire from us, we waited their nearer approach before we returned their salute. They then advanced in a very irregular manner to another point of woods, about 60 yards off, and from thence made a second discharge; upon which, finding they had no intention of attacking us in the open field, we retired into our trenches, and still reserved our fire, as we expected, from their great superiority of numbers, that they would endeavour to force our trenches; but finding they did not seem to intend this neither, the colonel gave orders to fire, which was done with great alacrity and undauntedness. We continued this unequal fight with an enemy sheltered behind the trees, ourselves without shelter, in trenches full of water, in a settled rain, and the enemy galling us on all sides incessantly from the woods, till eight o'clock at night, when the French called to parley: From the great improbability that such a vastly superior force, and possessed of such an advantage, would offer a parley first, we suspected a deceit, and therefore refused to consent that they should come amongst us; on which they desired us to send an officer to them, and engaged their parole for his safety: We then sent capt. Van Braam, and Mr. Peyronce, to receive their proposals; which they did, and about midnight we agreed that each side should retire without molestation, they back to their fort at Monongehela, and we to Wills's creek: That we should march away with all the honours of war, and with our stores, effects, and baggage. Accordingly the next morning, with our drums beating and colours flying, we began our march in good order, with our stores, &c. in convoy: But we were interrupted by the arrival of a reinforcement of 100 Indians among the French, who were hardly restrained from attacking us, and did us considerable damage by pilfering our baggage. We then proceeded, but soon found it necessary to leave our baggage and stores; the great scarcity of provisions obliged us to use the utmost expedition, and having neither waggons nor horses to transport them. The enemy had deprived us of all our creatures, by killing, in the beginning of the engagement, our horses, cattle, and every living thing they could, even to the very dogs. The number of the killed on our side were 30, and 70 wounded; among the former was lieut. Mercier, of capt. Maccay's independent company; a gentleman well respected, whose bravery would not permit him to retire tho' dangerously wounded, till a

second shot disabled him, and a third put an end to his life, as he was carrying to the surgeon. Our men behaved with singular intrepidity, and we determined not to ask for quarter, but, with our bayonets screwed, to sell our lives as dearly as we possibly could. From the numbers of the enemy, and our situation, we could not hope for victory; and from the character of those we had to encounter, we expected no mercy, but on terms that we positively resolved not to agree to.

The number killed and wounded of the enemy, is uncertain; but by the information given by some Dutch in their service to their countrymen in ours, we learn that it amounted to above 300; and we are induced to believe it must be very considerable, by their being busy all night in burying their dead, and yet many remained the next day; and their wounded, we know, were considerable, by one of our men, who had been made prisoners by them after signing the articles, and who, on his return told us, that he saw great numbers much wounded and carried off upon litters.

We are also told by some of their Indians after the action, that the French had an officer of distinguishable rank killed. Some considerable blow they must have received, to induce them to call first for a parley, knowing, as they perfectly did, the circumstances we were in."—Thus far the account in the Virginia Gazette, to which they subjoin, in Italicks.

"Thus have a few brave men been exposed to be butchered, by the negligence of those who, in obedience to their sovereign's command, ought to have been with them many months before; and it is evidently certain, that had the companies from New-York been as expeditious as Capt. Maccay's from South-Carolina, our camp would have been secure from the insults of the French, and our brave men still alive to serve their king and country."

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, July 25.

CAPITULATION granted by M. De Villier, Captain and Commander of Infantry and Troops of His Most Christian Majesty, to those English Troops actually in the Fort of Necessity, which was built on the Lands of the King's Dominions, July 3, at Eight o'Clock at Night, 1754, viz.

AS our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in amity, but only to revenge the assassination which has been done on one of our officers,

officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing; as also to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the king my master: Upon these considerations we are willing to grant protection or favour to all the English that are in the said fort, upon the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Article 1. We grant the English commander to retire with all his garison, and to return peaceably to his own country; and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French; and to restrain as much as shall be in our power, the savages that are with us.

2. It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honours of war, that they march out drum beating, with a swivel gun, being willing to shew them that we treat them as friends.

4. That, as soon as the articles are signed by the one part and the other, **C** they strike the English colours.

5. That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go to make the garison file off, and take possession of the fort.

6. And as the English have few oxen or horses, they are free to hide their effects, and come and search for them when they have met with their horses; and that they may, for this end, have guardians in what number they please, upon condition they will give their word of honour not to work upon any building in this place, or any part this side of the mountain, during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the English have in their power an officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made in the assassination of the *Sieur de Jamonville*, that they promise to send them back with safeguard to the fort *Du Gerne*, situated on the *Fine River*. And for surety of this article, as well as this treaty, *Mr. Jacob Vambram* and *Robert Stobo*, both captains, shall be put as hostages till the arrival of the *Canadians* and French above-mentioned.

We oblige ourselves on our side to give an escort to return in safety these two officers, we promise our French in two months and half at farthest: A duplicate being made upon one of the posts of our blockade the day above.

CON. VILLIER. **G**

There were about 400 of our people in the fort, who were attacked by 900 French and 200 Indians, and had fired at each other most part of the day, when the French commandant offered them the

above capitulation, which was soon agreed to by major *Washington*. After our men had marched out of the fort next morning, the Indians attacked them, killed a great many of them, and the few horses and cattle they had left, and plundered their baggage, notwithstanding the capitulation; and when the French commander was applied to, he pretended to be extremely concerned, and, drawing his sword, ran among the Indians, where instead of the expected reproof, he highly applauded their courage and bravery. These 200 Indians were our own allies whom the French had seduced, part of them of the six nations, and the others were *Delawar Indians*.

**I**N the WORLD of Sept. 19, an acquaintance of *Mr. Fitz-Adam's* gives him an account of a modern club, to which he belongs, and describes the characters of several of the members. *Tom Toastwell* died of an apoplexy: *Lord Feeble* is nervous, and often low-spirited: *Sir Tumbelly Guzzle* is confined half the year with the gout: *Col. Culverin* is dropical: *Sir George Plyant* is in a consumption: *Will Sitfast* is paralytical: *Dr. Carbuncle*, the parson, has swelled legs, &c. After which, *Mr. Fitz-Adam* gives an account of his friend, as follows. He was a younger brother of a good family, was bred to the church, and had just got a fellowship in the college, when his elder brother dying, he succeeded to an easy fortune, and resolved to make himself easy with it, that is, to do nothing. As he had resided long in college, he had contracted all the habits and prejudices, the laziness, the soaking, the pride, and the pedantry of the cloyster, which after a certain time are never to be rubbed off. He considered the critical knowledge of Greek and Latin words, as the utmost effort of the human understanding, and a glass of good wine in good company, as the highest pitch of human felicity. Accordingly he passes his morning in reading the classics, most of which he has long had by heart, and his evenings in drinking his glass of good wine, which, by frequent filling, amounts at least to two, and often to three bottles a day. He is tormented with the stone, which misfortune he imputes to his having once drank water for a month, by the prescription of the late *Dr. Cheyne*, and by no means to at least two quarts of claret a day, for these last 30 years. Upon the whole, *Mr. Fitz-Adam* concludes, that this club may not improperly be called an hospital of incurables.

## A NEW SONG.

*The SEX. Sung by Mr. BEARD.*

As Jockey was walking one Midsummer morn, He fete him down careless be-  
neath a green thorn, He had not fete long, till a damsel came by; To whom Jockey  
sent forth a languishing eye, a languish - a languish - a languishing eye.  
Did you see, says the fair one, a  
fleec'd brindled ram; With two little lambkins trot each by their dam, If you did, gentle  
shepherd, pray tell me which way, The innocent rovers neglectfully stray;  
The innocent rovers neglectfully stray.

2.  
He told her he saw them pass hastily by,  
And make to the copse, tho' in faith 'twas  
a lye: [a blush,  
The damsel she curtsy'd, and thank'd with  
But Jockey stole after and lurk'd in a bush.  
She search'd the copse o'er tho' no sheep  
could she find, [her mind,  
And heartily curs'd the young swain in  
She found she was trick'd, but, alas! silly  
maid, [laid.  
She knew not the snare was so artfully

3.  
The shepherd appear'd and says he, pretty  
maid, [stray'd,  
Thy ewes and thy lambkins have happily  
Then sprung to her closely and ravished a  
kiss, ['twas amiss.  
But the maiden seem'd coy and cry'd, fye  
How e'er as her friends little liberty gave,  
She left her old gaffer to trust a young knave;  
And now tho' her sheep are all safe in the pen,  
She visits the copse o'er again, and again

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1754. 423  
A New COUNTRY DANCE.  
WILLINGHAM FROLICK.



The first couple cast off, one couple foot it round one another  $\equiv$ , and turn hands quite round with the third couple  $\equiv$ , lead out on the woman's side, and the first couple hands round the second man  $\equiv$ , lead out on the man's side and turn the second woman  $\equiv$ .

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1754.

SONG for RANELAGH. By Mr. William Whitehead.

1.

YE belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things,  
Who trip in this frolicksome round,  
Pray tell me from whence this indecency springs,  
The sexes at once to confound :  
What means the cock'd hat, and the masculine air,  
With each motion design'd to perplex ?  
Bright eyes were intended to languish, not stare,  
And softness the test of your sex.

2.

The girl who on beauty depends for support,  
May call ev'ry art to her aid :  
The bosom display'd, and the petticoat short,  
Are samples she gives of her trade.  
But you, on whom fortune indulgently smiles,  
And whom pride has preserv'd from the snare ; [wiles,  
Should sily attack us, with coyness and  
Not with open and insolent air.

3.

The Venus whose statue delights all mankind  
Shrinks modestly back from the view,  
And kindly shou'd seem by the artist design'd  
To serve as a model for you.  
Then learn with her beauties to copy her air,  
Nor venture too much to reveal ;  
Our fancies will paint what you cover with care,  
And double each charm you conceal.

4.

The blushes of morn, and the mildness of May,  
Are charms which no art can procure ;  
Oh ! be but yourselves, and our homage we pay,  
And your empire is solid and sure.  
But if Amazon-like you attack your gallants,  
And put us in fear of our lives,  
You may do very well for sisters and aunts,  
But believe me, you'll never be wives.

Mr. Fitz-Adam, in *The WORLD* of September 12, entreating the further Assistance of his Correspondents, in his laudable Endeavours for the Reformation of Manners, says, he cannot shew himself more in earnest upon this Occasion, than by closing his Paper with the following humble Address to one of its ablest Supporters.

ADAM FITZ-ADAM to the \* of \*\*\*.

WITH grateful heart Fitz-Adam greets ye, [ye,  
And in these rhymes, my lord, intreats  
That you once more the World would prop, [drop :  
Which, but for strength like yours, must  
For I, grown weak, and somewhat older,  
Feel it too heavy on my shoulder :  
And well I may ; for bards have sung,  
That giant Atlas, huge and strong,  
Oft found his world too great a load,  
And ask'd assistance of a god,  
Who eas'd his back with little pain,  
And set the world to rights again.  
So I from you, my great Alcides,  
(Whose aid my glory and my pride is)  
Request, my lord—You know my drift—  
That you would lend me t'other lift :

Your

Your smallest effort is enough,  
The same you use in taking snuff :  
You smile, my lord—indeed 'tis true,  
A finger and your thumb will do.

*Mr. Ranger, in The GRAYS-INN JOURNAL, of Sept. 14, gives us the following Lines from a Poem, entitled, The Spleen, by Mr. Green of the Custom-House, as perfectly agreeable to his Design of laying down his Paper.*

WHEN I behold a poet sit,  
Fondly mistaking spleen for wit,  
Who, tho' short-winded, still will aim  
To found the trump of Epic fame ;  
Who still on Phœbus' smiles will doat,  
Nor learn conviction from his coat ;  
I bless my stars, I never knew  
Whimfies, which close-pursu'd, undo,  
And have from old experience been  
Both parent and the child of spleen ;  
'The subjects of Apollo's state  
Who from false fire derive their fate,  
With airy purchases undone  
Of lands, which none lend money on,  
Born dull, had follow'd thriving ways,  
Nor lost one hour to gather bays.  
Their fancies first delirious grew,  
And scenes ideal took for true.  
Fine to the sight Parnassus lies,  
And with false prospects cheats their eyes ;  
The fabled gods the poets sing,  
A season of perpetual spring,  
Brooks, flowery meads and groves of trees,  
Affording sweets and similes ;  
Gay dreams inspir'd in myrtle bow'rs,  
And wreaths of undecaying flow'rs ;  
Apollo's harp with airs divine,  
The sacred musick of the Nine,  
Views of the temple rais'd to fame,  
And for a vacant nitch proud aim,  
Ravish their souls, and plainly shew  
What fancy's sketching pow'r can do ;  
They will attempt the mountain sleep  
Where on the top, like dreams in sleep,  
The muses revelations shew,  
That find men crack'd, or make them so.

S I R,

*If, when you have introduced your Creams and Delicacies, there should be Room for my Jelly, and you approve it, 'tis yours, and let me tell you, (tho' I say it that should not say it) if it is not the clearest, 'tis well-tasted.*

To make CURRANT-JELLY.

YOUNG housewives listen, and receive

What goodly hints the muse will give ;  
It matters not which 'tis, to tell ye,  
Suppose it her who best loves jelly—  
Of currants red, the better sort,  
Well pick'd 4lbs. of white a quart :

A quart of ale, moreover, madams,  
The better sort, we think, is Adam's :  
Four pounds of sugar, good as any,  
(*I. e.*) of sugar seven-penny :

These mix, and boil in pan of copper  
Till currants shrunk proclaim it proper  
To have recourse to famous sieve,  
Of fam'd Hippocrates the sieve :  
That done—Let pan refulgent shine—  
The boiling juice from scum refine ;  
And when the weaker parts are flown,  
When none remain but what 't may

own, [done :

In words more plain—when jelly's  
With curious finger, light as vapour,  
Sweep o'er its surface writing paper :  
Be pots well-dried, in order neat,  
Fit to receive the glis'tring sweet :—  
And to preserve it—this the way,  
Wet-paper dry'd on surface lay,  
On that extend another cover,  
Of what you please, ty'd tightly over.—  
And on't let this inscription tell ye,  
The very best red currant-jelly.

Yours,

JEMMY COCKLESHELL.

*To SILVIA, on her taking up a Robin-red-breast that flew in at her Window in a great Storm, and reviving it from extreme Cold, by putting it in her Bosom.*

THY conquering power no more deny,  
Thou dear attracting maid ;  
You see two captive rivals fly  
At once, t' implore your aid.  
But as they court you different ways,  
So different fates they meet ;  
One in your lovely bosom lies,  
The other at your feet.  
Whilst you the rambling warbler hold  
In such a safe retreat,  
You wisely judge he's pinch'd with cold,  
When I am scorch'd with heat.  
Thrice happy little pris'ner he,  
In fetters so resign'd,  
Who would not such a captive be,  
In Paradise confin'd ?

LOVE of FAME,—Universal.

THE love of praise, howe'er conceal'd  
by art, [heart :  
Reigns, more or less, and glows in ev'ry  
The proud to gain it toils on toils endure ;  
The modest shun it, but to make it sure.  
O'er globes and sceptres, now, on thrones  
it swells, [cells.  
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college—  
'Tis, Tory, Whig ; it plots, prays, preaches,  
pleads, [rades :  
Harangues in senate, squeaks in masque—  
It aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,  
And heaps the plain with mountains of  
the dead ;

Not

Nor ends with life, but nods in fable  
plumes, [tombs.  
Adorns our hearse, and flatters on our  
No man is blest by accident or guess,  
True wisdom is the way to happiness:  
Yet few without long discipline are sage,  
And our youth only lays up sighs for age.  
And what so foolish as the chace of  
fame? [aim?

How vain the prize? how impotent our  
For what are men who grasp at praise  
sublime,

But bubbles on the rapid stream of time,  
That rise, and fall, that swell, and are  
no more,

Born and forgot, ten thousand in an hour?

*The following Epigrams were omitted last  
Month for want of Room.*

On SQUAB.

HONEST and friendly Squab will be,  
While right and int'rest can agree;  
But when they differ, do not wonder,  
If Squab and virtue are asunder.

On PILFER.

IF Pilfer's unknown t'ye, let truth point  
him out;  
His devotion's deceit, his deceit is devout.

On SNAGGLE.

WHEN Snaggle my assistance wanted,  
He fawn'd, attended close, and  
canted;

Of late you see him not about me;  
For Snaggle now can live without me.

*To the Rev. Mr. A—k, on reading a late  
Sermon of his spoken Extempore.*

YOUR keen sagacious pen you smartly  
draw,  
To sharply lash the reptiles of the law;  
Heretofore not then (nor leave us in the lurch)  
But likewise scourge the reptiles of the  
church. F. J.

*Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo.*

*Dulce loquentem.*

*To the Tune of, Bally-Spelling.*

ASSEMBLED view St. A—n's fair,  
I challenge you to find her  
Who shall exceed the winning air  
Of charming Nanny K—nd—r.

With sweetness Venus smooths her face,

With charms the graces bind her;  
Each soft accomplishment takes place  
In charming, &c.

Beyond resistance, round my heart

The artless maid will wind her;

Nature exceeds the power of art

In charming, &c.

The piercing brightness of her eye

Consumes my heart to tinder;

I rave! I burn! I faint! I die

For charming, &c.

September, 1754.

Were Venus' self to court my love,  
Methinks, I scarce should mind her;  
My fond engagement none can move,  
From charming, &c.

Were I allow'd my wish to name,  
'Twould be that nought might hinder  
The full indulgence of my flame  
With charming Nanny K—nd—r.

*To SILVIA disoblige'd, after engraving  
the word Philander upon her Brags Snuff-  
Box.*

SEE Silvia, see, how much you are to  
blame, [name;  
Ev'n hardest brags receives Philander's  
Yet O! too charming fair, not all his art,  
Can stamp his name upon thy faithless  
heart

What pity 'tis thy heart should this surpass,  
The hardest steel, or most obdurate brags;  
O had kind heaven, feeling my distress,  
Made thy heart softer, or thy beauty less;  
I either had not seen such tempting eyes,  
Or else had found that bliss thy fainty heart  
denies.

*Sent with a Manuscript Book of Poems to a  
Lady.*

O BEDIENT still to your command,  
I've sent the poems out of hand;  
And if they should your fancy cloy,  
Why use them as the Greeks did Troy.

*Extract from the Epistles on HAPPINESS.  
(See p. 375.)*

—SUCH is the title where true merits  
fail,

Valu'd as gold upon the peacock's tail:  
Despis'd tho' lasting, useless tho' so fair,  
Serves some to laugh at, and the fool to stare.

Survey its glory and meridian height,  
Confer'd where merit claims it as a right,  
'Tis but a faint addition at the best,  
To please the fancy not relieve the breast.  
Say, can it bring me in the hour of grief,  
Support to sorrow, to my fears relief:  
When fainting, sick, and languishing with  
pain,

Renew my courage, or my strength sustain:  
In time of trial fix me firm as fate,  
Bold amidst horrors; amidst dangers, great?  
Or, when at last, death's ever dreaded dart,  
Ends my frail being, trembling in my heart;  
Ere the sad gloom has banish'd joyful light,  
And wrapt my eyeballs in eternal night;  
While yet I think—and still that thought  
betrays

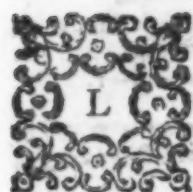
A conscious doubtfulness, a fearful maze—  
Say, will it soften the perplexing scene;  
Compose my troubles, make my mind  
serene;

Pour cheerful cordials as my doubts increase;  
And, like a rose-lip'd seraph, whisper  
peace?

H h h

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



LETTERS from the Mo-  
rea advise, that on the  
15th of last July, about  
eight at night, a violent  
shock of an earthquake  
was felt along that coast,  
particularly near Lepan-  
to, where some populous villages were  
swallowed up, and a great number of  
persons, as well as cattle, lost.

Some time since, seven quarry-men in  
the island of Portland being at work on  
a cliff 90 yards high, to loosen a large  
stone with iron levers, the ground on a  
sudden gave way, and they all fell to the  
bottom on a heap of rubble: Four of  
them were beat to pieces, but the other  
three, providentially, were only bruised,  
and are recovered.

The late bishop of Cloyne, a little be-  
fore his death, communicated to a friend  
the following case: "There is at present,  
while I am writing, a most remarkable  
case here at Cloyne, of a poor soldier in  
a dropy, whose belly was swoln to a  
most immoderate size. He said he had  
been five months in an hospital at Dub-  
lin, and having tried other methods in  
vain, lest it to avoid being tapped. It is  
a fortnight since he came to Cloyne, dur-  
ing which time he has drank two quarts  
of tar-water every day. His belly is now  
quite reduced; his appetite and sleep,  
which were gone, are restored: He ga-  
thers strength every moment; and he  
who was despaired of, seems to be quite  
out of danger, both to himself and to all  
who see him. It is remarkable that upon  
drinking the tar-war, he voided several  
worms of a very extraordinary size. This  
medicine, which is observed to make some  
persons costive, is to hydropick patients a  
strong purge. The present is but one of  
many instances, wherein the dropy hath  
been cured by tar-water, which I never  
knew to fail in any species of that mala-  
dy."

A way to preserve the face from being  
pitted with the small pox.

After the eruption, and when the pus-  
tles begin to swell and be filled with the  
pus or matter, take chalk thoroughly pul-  
verized, and mix it with fresh cream, so  
as to make a kind of liquid pomatum,  
that it may the more easily be laid upon  
the patient's face, for which purpose a  
feather is to be used; and as the poma-  
tum dries, the anointing is to be renewed;

thus the patient will not be tempted to  
scratch, the coolness of the cream pre-  
venting the itching, and the chalk with  
which it is mixed insensibly drying up the  
matter of the pustles, hinders it from pe-  
netrating into the flesh, and consequently  
from pitting: This precaution has bene-  
fitted all on whom it has been practised.

By an extract of a letter from the ma-  
ster of the Bear inn in Basinghall-street it  
appears, that Mr. Hinchcliff, who keeps  
the Leeds waggon, has made four jour-  
neys from Leeds, in Yorkshire, to the  
said Bear inn in Basinghall-street, Lon-  
don, and back again to Leeds this sum-  
mer, with a waggon whose wheels are  
nine inches wide, according to act of  
parliament; that he performed the seve-  
ral stages with this waggon in the same  
time he used to do with the common  
waggons; that the carriage is made with  
double shafts, drawn with eight horses;  
that 14 miles of the way is not turnpike-  
road; that he found the carriage bear a  
little harder than common on the horses  
going down hill, but not in proportion  
heavier than other waggons going up  
hill; that he brought up five tons of  
goods at one time; and, that it is his  
opinion that the broad-wheel act is the  
best act of parliament that was ever pass-  
ed for the interest of the carrier, and the  
preservation of the roads. This act com-  
mences this Michaelmas, and our readers  
may see an abstract of it in our Mag. for  
last year, p. 421.

By the accounts from Virginia, about  
150 of the English were killed on the  
spot in the late engagement, (see p. 419.)  
and almost all the rest, with major Wash-  
ington and several other officers taken  
prisoners. Our men likewise lost all their  
baggage, &c. The commandant of the  
French ventured to attack the English in  
their intrenchment, upon information  
that major Washington was to be joined  
in a day or two by a body of 500 men.  
The said major and the other officers tak-  
en prisoners have been released on their  
parole, upon condition that they shall not  
serve for a twelvemonth in those parts  
against the French, and arrived at Willi-  
amsburgh some days before the Resolu-  
tion, Capt. Garratt, left York-river, which  
was on July 23. Divers planters of the  
most westerly parts of the colony, have  
abandoned their lands, and are removed  
towards the east for safety.

Towards

Towards the end of Aug. was tried at Bridgewater a cause relating to male-practices at the late election for members of parliament at Minehead, wherein Henry Shiffner, Esq; candidate for that borough, was plaintiff, and Mess. Ball and Coffin, returning officers, defendants. The trial lasted eight hours and produced a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, for full damages and costs.

On Aug. 21, between one and two in the morning, there was at Gloucester (by the accounts from thence) the most violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain, that had ever been known, which put the inhabitants under the most terrible apprehensions, tho' no damage was done but to a house in the Bolt-lane, the main beams of which were shivered in a very surprising manner, two or three doors thrown off their hinges, and the glass forced out of all the windows.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Aug. 27, was further prorogued to April 22.

At the assizes at Carlisle, two men for forgery, one for stealing a mare, and five women for felony, received sentence of death. At Bristol, two men and two women, for highway-robberies.

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

A fire broke out in the housekeeper's room, at the earl of Tilney's, at Wanstead, occasioned by a chafing-dish of coals being left there to keep the sweet-meats dry; by this accident a great part of the household linen was burnt, the pewter melted, and much china destroyed. 'Tis computed the damage amounted to considerably above 1000l.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Several aldermen, deputies, &c. of the bridge committee, met at Guildhall, who came to a resolution, that Mr. Dance, the city-surveyor, should prepare an estimate of the expence of building a new bridge; and appointed a sub-committee to receive the same.

THURSDAY, 12.

Charles Flemming was tried at the Old-Bailey for robbing Mrs. Hughes, of Ealing, in her chariot. The chief evidence of the identity of his person was a black servant, who not having been baptized, the court refused to take his oath, and the prisoner was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 14.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following criminals received sentence of death, viz. James Young, for stealing upwards of 40l. in a dwelling-house; John Haines, for robbing a lady of eight guineas on Hounslow-heath; Robert Hoggard, an out-lawed smuggler; Edward Brocket, for stealing two horses from Mr. Bell, a farmer, near Hatfield;

and William Hambleton, for returning from transportation.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

This morning several informations came on to be tried against Joseph Hazard and William Henry Shute, for publishing the Dublin scheme of chances, to be determined by the drawing of the present Dutch lottery, and also against Richard Bulkley and John Seal, for selling Irish vouchers, in pursuance of the said scheme, contrary to several acts of parliament; of which they were all four convicted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the repairing of London-bridge met at Guildhall, when the estimates of the expence were laid before them; according to which it is computed, that the pulling down the houses on both sides, and rendering the bridge useful and commodious for carriages and foot-passengers, will amount to upwards of 40,000l.

THURSDAY, 26.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at Black-Fryars, as also pulling down the houses, and enlarging the passage over London-Bridge, was read, and ordered to be printed, and sent to all the members of the said court.

George Streatfield, Alexander Sheafe, and Allen Evans, Esqrs. having refused to take upon them the office of sheriff, to which they were lately elected, the court ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refusal. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was chosen to direct the conducting of the said prosecution; and they are empowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any sum necessary to defray the expence. (See p. 331, 332, 378.)

SATURDAY, 28.

Samuel Fludyer, Esq; alderman of Cheap ward, and John Torriano, Esq; citizen and merchant-taylor, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster. (See p. 332, 378.)

Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; alderman and stationer, vice-president of the British herring-fishery, was elected into the high office of lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing. After which he returned thanks to his fellow-citizens in a genteel speech, for the great honour they had conferred on him.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. **E**DWARD Goddard of Cliffe-Pypard, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Wilts, to Miss Read, of Crowood.

H h h 2

Arthur

Arthur Weaver, Esq; of Twickenham, to Miss Papillon, of Lee, in Kent.

Charles Van, jun. Esq; of Landwern, in Monmouthshire, to Miss Kitty Morgan, daughter of Col. Morgan, member for the county of Brecon.

Mr. Williams, surgeon, to Miss Freke, only daughter of Mr. John Freke, senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Sept. 2. William Brockett, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to Miss Mary Markham, of Pater-noster-row.

3. Lord George Sackville, second son to the duke of Dorset, to Miss Diana Sambrooke, of Dover-street.

5. Gilbert Knowler, Esq; of Hearn, in Kent, to Miss Presgrave, of Abingdon-buildings.

8. Probert Morgan, of Hurst, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Oliver, of Enfield.

12. Robert Baker, of Twickenham, Esq; to Mrs. Owen, of the same place.

15. Robert Randall, of Whitehall, Esq; to Miss Lane, of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

16. Peter Shaftoe, of Northumberland, Esq; to Miss Biddy Glaister, of Cumberland, a 10,000l. fortune.

Dr. Adam Austin, in Scotland, to Miss Anne Sempill, sister to lord Sempill.

19. Hon. Mr. justice Bathurst, to Mrs. Phillips.

Sept. 1. The lady of Dr. Monro, physician to Bethlem hospital, delivered of a son.

8. The lady of the Rt. Hon. — Bertie, Esq; of a daughter.

11. The lady of William Harvey, Esq; knight of the shire for Essex, of a son.

12. Lady Monson, of a daughter.

The lady of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle upon Tyne, of a son.

19. The lady of Thomas Taylor, of Denbury, Esq; of a son and heir.

The lady of Sir George Vandeput, of a son.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 26. **M**R. Bridgwater, of Covent-garden theatre.

Christopher Tancred, of Yorkshire, Esq; whose death we mentioned in our last, has left his estate for the founding 4 exhibitions for the study of the law, in Lincoln's-inn; 4 for the study of physick in Gonvill and Quis college, Cambridge; and 4 for the study of divinity in Christ-college, Cambridge; and has ordered his mansion-house at Whixley to be converted into an hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen.

Mr. William Cleghorn, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

Rev. J. Cole, M. A. archdeacon of St. Alban's, and preacher at the Abbey-church in that town.

30. Edmund Browne, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq;

Sept. 2. Rt. Hon. Alexander earl of Leven and Melvil, one of the lords of police in Scotland, one of the senators of the college of justice, and for 13 years his majesty's commissioner to the general-assembly there.

3. Sir Tancred Robinson, of Newby, in Yorkshire, Bart. elder brother of Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, and one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir William Robinson, Bart.

5. James St. Amen, Esq; whose father was apothecary to K. James II. He has left his whole fortune, except six small legacies to his executors and servants, to Christ's-hospital, upon condition that a fine painting of bishop Juxton his grandfather be preserved in that hospital, on failure of which it is to go to the university of Oxford, to which he has left his valuable collection of books.

Lord Maitland, only son of the earl of Lauderdale.

Rev. Mr. Dolben, minor canon of Windsor.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Rainsford, of Col. Waldegrave's reg. of foot.

William Churchill, jun. Esq; at Redruth, in Cornwall.

10. Justinian Champneys, Esq; of Westenhanger, in Kent.

12. Thomas Green, Esq; at his seat at Crondall, in Hampshire, formerly a soap-boiler in Thames-street, who a few years ago paid the usual fine to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city.

14. Samuel Henry Eyre, Esq; merchant, in New Broad-street, brother of the late lord chief justice Eyre.

19. Rt. Hon. the countess of Strafford, mother to the present earl, at her seat at Twickenham, in Middlesex.

Admiral Charles Cotterel, at Scarborough.

20. Sir John Colleton, Bart. at his seat at Exmouth, in Devonshire.

Mr. Castelle, library-keeper to the Cottonian library.

24. The dutchess dowager of Norfolk.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Wilkins, presented by Thomas Vernon, Esq; to the living of Shrawley, in Worcestershire.—Mr. Samuel Collins, by Mrs. Catherine Woolball, to the vicarage of Leyston, in Hertfordshire.—George Chamberlain, B. A. to the vicarage of Hembury St. Michael, in Devon.—Mr. Pretty, by the corporation of

of St. Alban's, to the rectory of the Abbey-church in that town.—William Clagget, M. A. by the bishop of Norwich, to the curacy of St. Peter's of Hungate, in that city.—Mr. Owen Phillips, by Thomas Vernon, Esq; to the rectory of Kingston, in Worcestershire.—John Mangey, M. A. by the bishop of London, to the vicarage of Great-Dunmow, in Essex.—Thomas Marshall, B. A. to the rectory of Langley-Minster, in Bucks.—Dr. Ibbetson, rector of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, and prebendary of Lincoln, collated by the bishop of London, to the archdeaconry of St. Alban's.—Mr. Paulet, made a canon of Windfor.—Mr. Jacques, of Uxbridge, presented by Mrs. Edwin, to the living of Hadgerley, in Bucks.—Thomas Rawlinson, B. A. to the rectory of Wootton-Glandville, in Northamptonshire.—John Lloyd, B. D. to the rectory of Stow with nine churches, in Northamptonshire.—Thomas Seymour, M. A. to the rectory of Hendon in the Moors, in Lincolnshire.—Samuel Sampson, B. A. to the vicarage of Loom, in Hampshire.—Mr. William Adair, by William Adair, Esq; to the vicarage of Flixton, in Suffolk.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, Sept. 3. The king has appointed Septimus Robinson, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof lord George Bentinck was late capt. in the first regiment of guards; John Salter, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that company, whereof the colonel himself is captain; Edward Craige, Esq; to be lieut. and — Rolt, Gent. to be ensign in the said regiment.

The king has appointed Charles Vernon, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof lord Robert Bertie was late capt. in the Coldstream regiment of guards; William Evelyn, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that company whereof the colonel himself is captain; William Winch, Esq; to be lieut. and William Schutz, Gent. to be ensign in the said regiment.

The king has appointed Nathaniel Bateman, Esq; to be cornet and major to the first troop of horse-guards; Philip Jennings, Esq; to be guidon and major; James Dunne, Esq; to be exempt and captain, and James Dauvergne, Gent. to be adjutant and lieut. to the said troop.

The king has appointed Oliver Stephens, Gent. to be brigadier and lieut. of the second troop of horse-guards; R. Hinde, Gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet, and Charles Clarke, Gent. to be adjutant and lieut. to the said troop.

The king has appointed Anthony St.

Leger, gent. to be sub-lieut. to the second troop of horse grenadier guards.

The king has appointed Robert Monckton, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of the garison of Annapolis-Royal in America.

*From the other PAPERS.*

William Grant of Prestongrange, Esq; his majesty's advocate for Scotland, made a lord of session, and one of the commissioners of justice, in the room of lord Elchies, deceased.—Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Esq; made his majesty's advocate in his room.—Mr. James Balfour, of Pilrig, advocate, made professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.—Edward Fletcher, Esq; made guidon and captain in the first troop of grenadier-guards, Joseph Walford, Gent. lieut. and William Jeffries lieut. and adjutant in the said troop.

**B—KR—TS.**

**I**SAAC Mendes Belisario, of London, merchant.—Thomas Tyas, late of Scarborough, mercer and woollen draper.—Henry Chetham, of St. Clements Danes, Middlesex, woollen-draper.—William Speedy, now or late of Epsom, linen-draper.—Joseph Holt, now or late of Belbroughton in Worcestershire, shovel-maker.—Matthias Dupont, of Sherborne-lane, London, jeweller.—William Belamy, of London, merchant.—Edward Evans, of the Parish of Guilsfield in Montgomeryshire, cooper and timber merchant.—John Williams, late of Bristol, upholder.—John Lamy, of the parish of Christ-church, Middlesex, weaver.—Andrew Duke, of Chester, wet-glover and victualler.—William Parker, late of Leeds, chapman.—Robert Longcroft, of Brentford, potter.—Thomas Brown, of Birmingham, brushmaker.—John Gibson, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, linen-draper and haberdasher.

*We shall, for the Amusement of our Readers, give an Account of the PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both the Theatres.*

## DRURY-LANE.

- |           |                     |                      |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Sept. 14. | Miser,              | King and the Miller. |
| 17.       | Inconstant,         | Lying Valet.         |
| 19.       | Oroonoko,           | Devil to Pay.        |
| 21.       | Careless Husband,   | Duke and no Duke.    |
| 24.       | Macbeth,            | Lying Valet.         |
| 26.       | Recruiting Officer, | Lying Valet.         |
| 28.       | Ditto,              | Englishman in Paris. |

## COVENT-GARDEN.

- |     |                     |                    |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|
| 16. | Beggar's Opera,     | Mock Doctor.       |
| 18. | Way of the World,   | Devil to Pay.      |
| 20. | Richard the Third,  | Contrivances.      |
| 23. | Merchant of Venice, | Lying Valet.       |
| 25. | As you like it,     | Flora.             |
| 27. | Provoked Wife,      | Lying Valet.       |
| 30. | City Wives Confed.  | What D'ye Call It. |

**FROM**

**F**ROM Paris we learn, that on the 30th ult. the new court, called the Royal Chamber, was suppressed by his most christian majesty's order: That Mr. de Maupeou, the first president of the parliament, returned to his house at Paris the day preceding, and his return celebrated by bonfires, illuminations, &c. among the people: That on the first inst. letters de cachet were delivered to every member of parliament, injoining them to assemble the fourth, which they accordingly did; and that his majesty's declaration, as follows, was then delivered to them, viz.

Lewis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, &c.

The resolution taken by the officers of our parliament, on the 5th of May last year, to suspend the administration of justice to our subjects, which they are obliged to do, to ease us; and their refusal to resume their functions, which are the indispensable duties of their places, and to which they are bound by oath, forced us to signify to them our displeasure at their conduct. The very pretext which they alledged for ceasing their ordinary service was on their part a fresh crime, and the more inexcusable, as they could not doubt of our intention at that time, as it is at all times, to hear what our parliament had to offer for our service and the good of our people, nor be ignorant that we were informed by their resolutions of the subject of their remonstrances, and must therefore be convinced that they had drawn upon themselves our refusal to hear those which they had drawn up. But after having made them feel, for some time, the effects of our displeasure, we have voluntarily listened to the dictates of our clemency, and recalled the officers of our parliament to our good town of Paris. Nevertheless, having still at heart the appeasing of the divisions that have arisen, the consequences whereof deserve all our attention, and hoping that our parliament, solicitous to repair, by a ready obedience, and redoubled labour, the prejudice which our subjects may have suffered, will give us, on all occasions, marks of their submission and fidelity, by conforming to the wise views by which we are guided, we have resolved to reassemble them at Paris, in order to make known to them our intentions.

For these causes, and others us thereto moving, by the advice of our council, and of our own certain knowledge, full power and authority, we have, by these presents signed with our hand, ordained, and do ordain, all and every of the officers of our parliament, to resume their

usual functions in our good town of Paris, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding; and there to administer justice to our subjects without delay or intermission, according to law, and the duty of their places. And having observed, that the silence which has been observed for so many years in relation to matters that cannot be discussed without equally prejudicing religion and the state, was the most proper means for securing the publick peace and tranquillity, we enjoin our parliament to be careful that nothing be done, attempted, or undertaken by any whatsoever, to the breach of this silence, and of the peace which we desire should reign in our dominions; ordering them to proceed against the offenders according to law. Nevertheless, in order to contribute to the quieting of the minds of our people more and more, to keep up an union, maintain this silence, and make the past to be entirely forgotten, it is our will and pleasure, that the prosecutions begun, and the definitive sentences passed for contumacy, from the beginning of the late troubles to the date of these presents, shall be void and of none effect, without prejudice, however, to the definitive sentences that have been passed contradictorily and in the last resort; and saving to the persons against whom they have been given the liberty of seeking redress by law, &c.

The parliament, after the reading this declaration, ordered the following entry to be made with regard to it, in their journal.

Registered, on the demand of the king's attorney-general, in order to be executed according to its form and tenor, and agreeable to the laws and ordonnances of the kingdom; that in consequence thereof, no innovation may be made in the external and publick administration of the sacraments; provided always that it shall not be understood, that the court doth hereby in any wise acknowledge the justice of the imputations contained in the preamble of the said declaration; and on this account a solemn declaration shall be sent to the king in the usual form, to represent to his majesty, that his parliament, in the circumstances they were in, did nothing, in giving the preference, for some time, to publick business before private, but what the indispensable duty of their places and their oaths required, &c.

At the same time it was agreed to send a solemn deputation to his majesty, which they accordingly did on the sixth, and after their return, the parliament separated for the vacation, having first appointed a chamber of vacation as usual.

But

But these disputes do not yet seem to be at an end; for the archbishop of Paris has since enjoined his clergy to remain firm to the orders he had formerly given them relating to billets of confession, notwithstanding the king's express exhortation to the contrary.

However, according to some later accounts the king seems to be highly displeased with this prelate for his conduct. For we were informed, that the cardinals Rochefoucault and Soubise, with the archbishops of Paris and Narbonne, waited on his majesty, in order to know his will concerning the parliament and clergy. The king answered, that he only desired peace among them, and that he would not hear any more of that affair. When the king returned to Versailles, they went

again, and begged leave to present a remonstrance at the king's levee, but it was not granted; and his majesty answered, that he would give them audience when he came from chapel: Accordingly the deputies waited in the long gallery; and soon after the cardinal Soubise had begun to read his remonstrance, his majesty stopped him short, and told them he had given his orders to his parliament, which he hoped they would conform to; and then addressing himself to the archbishop of Paris, desired him to mind the functions of his charge, and be more quiet for the future than he had been hitherto; and so dismissed them.

The young prince, of whom the dauphiness was delivered on the 27th ult. has been created duke de Berry.

*The Monthly Catalogue, for September, 1754.*

**DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.**

1. **A** CLEAR and comprehensive View of the Being, Nature, and Attributes of God, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

2. The Integrity of the Hebrew Text, and many Passages of Scripture vindicated from the Objections of Mr. Kennicott, By J. Bate, M. A. pr. 2s. 6d. Withers.

3. A Review and Defence of two Dissertations concerning the Meaning of Elohim and Berith. By T. Sharp, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Knapton.

4. The whole Works of the reverend and learned W. Reading, M. A. published in Numbers, at 6d. each. Crowder and Woodgate.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

5. Genuine and impartial Memoirs of Elizabeth Canning, pr. 3s. Bouquet.

6. An alphabetical Copy of the Poll for Great Yarmouth.

7. A brief Account of the Kings and Queens whose Statues are in the Royal-Exchange, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

8. A Letter to the Inhabitants of Covent-Garden Parish. By Mr. Gibson, pr. 1s. Author.

9. An Alarm to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, pr. 6d. Cooke.

10. An impartial Account of the four Malefactors executed at Guildford, Sept. 14, 1754, pr. 4d. Corbett.

11. The Trial of Mr. William Mitchell, Surgeon, for Perjury, at the Court of King's-Bench, in Trinity-Term, 1754, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

**PHYSICK and SCIENCE.**

12. Geography methodiz'd. By L. Chambaud, pr. 3s. Linde.

13. New Experiments and Observations on Electricity. By B. Franklin, Esq; Part III. pr. 1s. Henry. (See p. 417.)

14. A Collection of Cases and Observations in Midwifry. By W. Smellie, M. D. pr. 6s. Willson.

15. A new Course of Chemistry. By J. Millar, pr. 5s. Browne. (See p. 410.)

16. A Chain of philosophical Reasoning, wherein will be explained some Passages commonly mistaken in Sir Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica, with Remarks on Matter, Motion, and other physical Subjects. By A. Campbell, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

17. The useful Family Herbal, pr. 5s. Owen.

18. • A Treatise of Venereal Diseases. By J. Astruc. In one Vol. 4to. pr. 18s. Innys.

**POETRY.**

19. The Day of Judgment, pr. 1s. Keith.

20. Barbadoes. By Mr. Weekes, pr. 2s. Doddsley.

21. The Prospect. By G. Roberts, pr. 1s. Cooper.

**SERMONS.**

22. The Necessity and Advantages of human Learning; in a Sermon preached before the Company of Skinners. By J. Towers, M. A. pr. 6d. Hitch.

23. Sixteen Discourses upon Doctrines and Duties, more particularly Christian; and against the reigning Vanities of the Age. By Dr. Delany, pr. 5s. Rivington.

24. An Affize Sermon at Guildford, August 23, 1754. By T. Turner, A. M. pr. 6d. Bladon.

25. A Sermon before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, July 7, 1754. By W. Sharp, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

26. A Sermon for the Benefit of the General Hospital at Bath. By R. Leyborne, D. D. pr. 6d. Hitch.

**PRICES**

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in SEPTEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and 1/2 p. Cent. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. An.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. C. R. P. 1. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1 Sunday	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	3 17 6	N. W.	fair
2 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 108	3 17 6	N. E.	fair cloudy
3 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 108	3 17 6	N. E.	fair cloudy
4 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 108	3 17 6	N. by W.	fair
5 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 108	3 17 6	N. N.	fair
6 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. W.	fair
7 Sunday	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. by N.	fair rain
8 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 128	4 2 6	N. N. W.	fair
9 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. by N.	fair cloudy
10 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	W. S. W.	clou. fair
11 134 1/2	187 1/2	118	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	S.	fair
12 133 7/8	117 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N.	fair cloudy
13 133 7/8	117 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 108	4 2 6	N. E.	cloudy
14 Sunday	187 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	E. N. E.	cloudy
15 187 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
16 187 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
17 187 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
18 187 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
19 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
20 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
21 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
22 Sunday	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
23 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
24 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
25 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
26 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
27 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
28 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
29 Sunday	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot
30 133 1/2	117 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 118	4 2 6	N. E.	fair hot

Price of corn.	
Mark-lane Exchange.	Bainbridge.
Wheat 24s. 10 to 25s. odd	o8l. 10s load
Barley 12s to 15s od.	17s to 19 qr
Oats 13s od. to 16s	14s to 16 6d
Beans 17s to 18s 6d.	23s to 25 od
	22s to 26
Reading.	Farnham.
o8l. 01s load	o7l. 00s load
21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr
	13s to 15s
	22s to 25s
Henley.	Guildford.
o9l. 00s load	o7l. 10s load
17s to 22 qr	20s to 00
13s to 16	12s to 15 6d
22s to 24	28s to 30
Warminster.	Dorchester.
25s to 30s q.	24s to 40s qr.
16s to 17s	02s 04d to 00s
13s to 15s	02s 06d to 02s
24s to 28s	03s 02d to 00s
	22s to 23s
Gloucester.	Birmingham.
05s cqd bufl.	3s 3d to 4s 4d
02s 04d to 00s	2s 0d to 2s 3d
02s 06d to 02s	2s 3d to 2s 6d
03s 02d to 00s	3s 2d to 3s 4d